BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

AS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00
No subscription received for less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 13.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1857.....NO. 40.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,	$1 00
Do. do.	2 insertions,	1 25
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Do. do.	12 do.....do.....do	12 00
Do. do.	6 do.....renewed weekly	14 00
Do. do.	12 do.....do.....do	25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

C. POLVOGT,
Upholsterer, Princess, between Front & Water Sts.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

KEEPS constantly on hand SPRING, HAIR, MOSS, COTTON, SHUCK AND STRAW MATTRASSES AND PILLOWS, which he offers wholesale and retail cheap for cash. FEATHER BEDS, CHAIR CUSHIONS, LOUNGES, made to order. SOFAS and CHAIRS re-upholstered at short notice and moderate prices.
April 24, 1857 34-3m*

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857 25-1y

JAMES O. BOWDEN.
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf.] WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEO. W. ROSE.
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market street, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

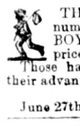
W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.

LAW NOTICE.
M. B. SMITH. DE BRUTZ CUTLAR.
MESSRS. SMITH & CUTLAR, Attorneys at Law, will henceforth occupy an office directly opposite the Court House, in Wilmington, and practice in co-partnership in the county of New Hanover.
Mr. Smith would inform his clients in the adjoining counties, that Mr. Cutlar will act for him whilst absent on the circuit, and can always be found at the office.
July 25, 1856.—tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any stablishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, rom 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied y the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

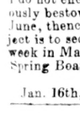
DENTAL SURGERY.

DR. J. H. FREEMAN would most respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he is now prepared to perform all operations in his profession. Having had long experience, he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction Teeth plugged to remain permanent and useful for life. Artificial Teeth inserted from one to a full set, in a manner so approved that Dame Nature herself would be deluded. Particular attention also to regulating Children's Teeth, the neglect of which presents so many horrid deformities—all corrected and success warranted. Those so unfortunate as to need the services of a skillful operator, would never have cause to regret a visit to his Rooms, on Front street, 3 doors above Lippitt's corner.
☞ ADVICE GRATIS. [March 27—20-3m

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.
Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

$1 00. —ONLY ONE DOLLAR for ALL!
ONLY $1 00. The Chances to Make Money, comprising Kinsler's, Carter's, Cook's, Martin, Dow's, Bowman's, Prescott's, Olivare's, Sampson's, Horton, Johnson's, Sanborn, Ballou & Co's, Simmons', Metropolitan, and many others.
ONLY $1 00. All the above I will send to any address upon the receipt of One Dollar in bills, gold or stamps.
Address MISS F. E. KIRKBRIDE,
Box No. 758 Haverhill P. O., Essex Co., Mass.
April 3, 1857. 31-2m.

LOOK UP YE DISCONSOLATE.
ANY PERSON who may be suffering with any thing of a Cancerous nature, will find me at my residence, twelve miles west of Society Hill, Darlington, South Carolina. If I do not effect a cure, my services and board will be gratuitously bestowed. I will attend to any call until the 15th of June, thence will decline until the 15th September; my object is to secure safety to the patient. I reserve the second week in March, which time I may be found at the Rock Spring Boarding House, Wilmington, N. C.
J. O. HALE, M. D.
Jan. 16th, 1857. 20-1y

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, about the first of July last, a Mulatto man named "DICK," about twenty-four years of age, five feet eight inches high, stout built, has rather a down look. He is supposed to be lurking in Dog-Wood Neck, All Saints Parish, South Carolina, where he formerly belonged to Mr. Montgomery. The above reward will be paid for his return to me or his lodgment in any jail so that I can get him.
JAMES DARBY.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 24th, 1856. 66-4t—13-tf

NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN the Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBINSON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan. 1st, 1856

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from tresspassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS having now in operation a Steam Saw and Grist Mills in Wayne County, N. C., about three miles west of Mount Olive, are prepared to fill all orders for anything that can be got out of Long Leaf Pines *at short notice*, and hope by strict attention to business, to merit and receive the patronage of the surrounding public. The Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company have now an opportunity of having their orders for lumber filled and lumber delivered at Mount Olive without trouble or delay.
H. W. & L. G. GRADY.
Mount Olive, N. C., Dec. 19, 1856. 16-tf.

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF INforming the public that he continues the Mill-Wright and Machinist business in their various branches. Foundering, Framing, erecting Water or Steam Mills, erecting and fitting up engines and their necessary machinery, Hotchkiss water wheels, centre discharge wheels, Barker's wheels, over shot wheels or under shot, or breast wheels, or any other water wheels in use, Circular or upright Saws, Grist Flouring Mills, Bolting Reels, Elevaters, Smut Machines, Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers.
On application I will order and erect any of the above machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 13 years and have several experienced workmen in my employment. I am versed in the various improvements.—Those wishing work done in the above line would do well to give me a call. I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received heretofore.
For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, Jones county, N. C.
D. B. JOHNSON,
Sept. 26th, 1856. (4-1y) Mill-Wright and Machinist.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!
100 BBLS. Family, Super, Cross and Fine. Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.
May 15.

NOTICE.
THE FIRM OF WELLS, LAW & CO., which has been existing in the Turpentine business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debts of the late firm of Wells, Law & Co., will be settled off as they become due, by J. R. Mc. Law & J. Mc. D. Law, who have bought the entire interest of Wells, Law & Co. in the Turpentine busines.
J. R. Mc. LAW,
J. Mc. D. LAW.
Maysville, S. C., May 6th, 1857. 210-1t-37-3t

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Schools.

NEW FEMALE SEMINARY.
THE TRUSTEES of the Kenansville Female Seminary, having erected during the past year a large, elegant and convenient Building, have now the satisfaction of announcing to the citizens of Duplin and the neighboring counties, that they have succeeded in securing, as principal, the services of T. Oscar Rogers, Esq., a graduate of the University of Virginia; an able scholar, and an experienced and successful Teacher.
He will be prepared to open the Seminary on Monday 26th January, and will be aided by a full corps of assistant Teachers, in all the various branches of a *thorough Female Education*.
The rates of Tuition will, in no case, exceed those in similar Institutions; and Board may be obtained in private families of the first respectability, and in the immediate vicinity of the Seminary.
The subscriber will attend to all applications made previous to the arrival of the Principal.
The Spring Session of the New Grove Academy, for boys, of which the Subscriber is Principal, will also commence on the 26th January. Address,
Rev. JAMES M. SPRUNT.
Kenansville, Dec. 11th, 1856. 15-tf.
☞ Herald, Spirit of the Age and Newberne Express copy four times.

General Notices.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand, at his Shop corner Walnut & Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture. Which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which may be found
COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, WAGONS, &c.
Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.
Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest manner, for cash only.
Nov. 21—18-tf. ISAAC WELLS.

CABINET FURNITURE.
SPLENDID ROSEWOOD SETS, oak dining room, mahogany and walnut furniture, at the old stand, No. 20 Catharine street, near East Broadway, New York. After a continuance of thirty-seven years by the subscriber, now again replenished with a large assortment of the newest and most approved patterns of good and substantial work. Shippers and country dealers will find it to their interest to call.
SOLOMON FANNING.
March 13th, 1857 28-3m

RALEIGH PAPER MILLS.
Rags Wanted.
TO BE DELIVERED AT THE RAILROAD STATIONS or at my warehouse in Raleigh, or they will be taken from the different stores in the State. Merchants and others buying rags will please advise me when they have a quantity on hand, or will send them to their nearest Railroad station, as I can still afford to pay the highest price in cash on delivery from store or at Railroad station, either in bank bills, checks or Northern funds.
Reference—Cashiers of our Banks in Raleigh, and the principal North-Carolina and Virginia Merchants.
C. W. BENEDICT.
N. B. Constantly on hand paper suitable for Cotton Factories and newspaper wrappers. Cotton waste wanted.
C. W. B.
March 20th, 1857 29-6m.

INSANE ASYLUM OF NORTH CAROLINA.
APPLICATIONS WILL be received at this Institution, addressed to the undersigned, until the 5th June next, for the office of Matron. Persons applying must present to the Board of Directors satisfactory testimonials of character and capacity for the place; and it should also be made known to the Board whether the applicants are married or single, and if encumbered, to what extent.
W. W. HOLDEN,
ED. CANTWELL, } Ex. Com.
R. P. BATTLE,
Raleigh, April 17, 1857 33-8t

PIANO FORTES.
JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED, one door South of my Furniture Store, a lot of very superior Pianos, from several Manufactories; the best I have ever offered in this place, sizes 6¼, 6½, 6¾ and 7 Octave, rosewood cases, full round and square finish, full iron frames, &c., &c. A small advance on Manufacturers' *wholesale prices*, will be asked, and the usual guarantees given.
JNO. D. LOVE.
Wilmington, N. C., May 8th, 1857 36-tf

FOR SALE.
I WILL SELL, at private sale, ONE TRACT OF LAND, containing 1,000 acres, within one to two miles of Whiteville, Columbus county, N. C. Also, 900 acres, joining the W. & M. R. R., on Big Creek, Columbus county, N. C.
20 shares W. & M. R. R. Stock. For particulars, apply to ALFRED SMITH,
Whiteville, Columbus Co., N. C.
or JAS C. SMITH & CO.,
Wilmington, N. C.
April 28.—197-1w—35-2m.

NOTICE
To the Debtors and Creditors of Samuel Atkinson, deceased, late of the County of New Hanover.
AT THE MARCH TERM, A. D. 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of New Hanover, letters of Administration upon the Estate of Samuel Atkinson, deceased, late of said County, were duly granted by said Court to the Subscriber, who at the same time was qualified as Administrator of the said deceased in due form of Law.
All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims, accounts and demands against the Estate of the said deceased, are requested to present them for payment to the subscriber within the time prescribed by Law, or they will be barred of recovery by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly of the State, in such cases made and provided.
STOKELY ATKINSON, *Adm'r.*
March 27th, 1857 30-tc

NOTICE
To the Debtors and Creditors of Woodman Costin, deceased, late of the County of New Hanover.
AT THE MARCH TERM, A. D., 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of New Hanover, letters of Administration upon the Estate of Woodman Costin, deceased, late of said County, were duly granted by said Court to the Subscriber, who at the same time was qualified as Administrator of the said deceased in due form of Law.
All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims, accounts and demands against the Estate of the said deceased, are requested to present them for payment to the subscriber within the time prescribed by Law, or they will be barred of recovery by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly of the State, in such cases made and provided.
STOKELY ATKINSON, *Adm'r.*
March 27th, 1857 30-tc

General Notices.

AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
WILL BE OPENED in the Garrison, at Smithville, on Tuesday, June 2d, (at two o'clock) for a session of sixteen weeks, under the joint charge of L. Meginney and G. W. Jewett of Wilmington.
The school will be opened by Mr. J., who will conduct it alone till the arrival of Mr. M. early in July.
TERMS.
In the Common English branches.....$12 for the Session.
" " Higher " "
and Language, Ancient and Modern, } ..$16 " " "
Pupils may enter at any time, and will be charged from such time to the end of the Session.
PAYMENTS:
One half in advance, the balance at the close of the Session.
May 28th, 1847. 224-1t-39-tf

COOPERS WANTED.
THE subscriber wishes to hire *immediately*, TWO GOOD SPIRIT BARREL COOPERS. He will be prepared to accommodate them with or without families. He is not particular whether white men or colored. His shop is near White Hall, Bladen county, N. C.
A. K. CROMARTIE.
White's Creek, Bladen co., N. C., May 18, '57. 39-3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.—April Term, 1857.
Bold R. Hood and others, vs. George Smith and others. } Petition for Account and Distribution.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Mary E. Grady, Sophia Grady, Curtis D. Grady, Juno Grady, and Martha A. Grady, defendants in this case, are not residents of this State; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, in this State, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Kenansville, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to said petition, otherwise the same will be heard exparte, and judgment taken pro confesso as to them.
Witness, John J. Whitehead, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of April, and in the eighty-first year of our Independence, A. D. 1857.
[39-6t—pr ad $5 75] JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Cl'k.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Duplin County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—April Term, 1857.
Fazil Burton and wife vs. Arthur Murray and others. } Petition to sell Slaves for Partition.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Arthur Murray, Herring Murray and William J. Pickett, defendants in this case, are not residents of this State; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, a news paper published in the town of Wilmington, in this State, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Kenansville, on the third Monday of July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to said petition, otherwise the same will be heard exparte, and judgment rendered pro confesso as to them.
Witness, John J. Whitehead, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of April, and in the 81st year of our Independence, A. D., 1857.
[39-6t—pr ad $5 75] JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Cl'k.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Duplin County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.—April Term, 1857.
Bass Beaseley and others, vs. A. W. Carlton and others. } Petition to sell slaves for Partition.
IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that Lemuel Beaseley, John Beaseley, Hillory Beaseley, Bryan Beasely, and Austin Beaseley, five of the defendants in this case, are not residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the town of Wilmington, in this State, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Kenansville, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to said petition, otherwise the same will be heard, *ex parte*, and judgment taken, *pro confesso*, as to them.
Witness, John J. Whitehead, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of April, and in the 81st year of our Independence, A. D., 1857.
JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.
May 29.—39-6t. [Pr. adv. $5 75.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.—April Term, 1857.
George Smith vs. Kitty Kornegay and others. } Petition for sale of Slaves for Partition.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George W. Kornegay, —— Hines and wife Zelpha, two of the defendants in this case, are not residents of this State; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the town of Wilmington, in this State, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Kenansville, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to said petition, otherwise the same will be heard exparte, and judgment taken pro confesso as to them.
Witness, John J. Whitehead, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of April, and in the eighty-first year of our Independence, A. D. 1857.
[Pr ad $5 75—39-6t] JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Cl'k.

LAND, RAIL ROAD STOCK AND A NEGRO FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER will sell, to close an Estate, on Tuesday of next County Court, June 9th, 1857, at the Market House, at 10 o'clock, A. M., 231 acres of Land, fronting on the East side of Cape Fear River, with a good Dwelling and necessary out buildings.
10 shares of Wilmington and Manchester R. Road Stock, and one NEGRO WOMAN.
Terms six months credit with interest from day of sale, with satisfactory security.
JOHN A. SANDERS, *Ex'r.*
May 22. 38-3t*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, New Hanover County. } In Equity.
Owen Holmes, Robert C. Nixon and others petition to sell land.
IN OBEDIENCE to a decree of the Court of Equity, made in the above cause, at the last Term of said Court, I shall offer for sale at public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Wilmington, on the 8th day of June next, it being Monday of the week of County Court, a parcel of land situated on Topsail Sound, in the County of New Hanover, containing two hundred and fifty acres, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake in Rich Inlet Creek, running thence N. 45, W. 350 poles to a stake in Moore's head line in the Black Swamp, thence S. 40, W. 120 poles to a small Bay Tree; thence S. 50, E. 350 poles to an Oak, Corbin's Corner, now Nixon's Corner, thence N. 40, East to the beginning. The purchaser will be required to pay only 2½ per cent on the amount of the purchase in cash, and a credit of one, two and three years, with interest from date, will be given on the balance.
Given under my hand, at office, this 12th day of May, 1857. O. P. MEARES, C. and M. E.
May 15th, 1857. 37-ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Columbus County. }
Superior Court of Law,—Spring Term, A. D., 1857.
ORDERED by the Court, that a Special Term of this Court be held for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the fourth Monday in June next, and that the Clerk of this Court give notice thereof by advertisement, for six weeks in the Wilmington Weekly Journal and Wilmington Weekly Commercial, and by advertisement posted up at the Court House door and other public places, requiring all suitors, witnesses and other persons having business on the *Civil Docket* to attend.
From the minutes. THOMAS L. VAIL, *Clerk.*
May 1st, 1857. 34-6w

SELECT MALE SCHOOL AT OXFORD, N. C.
THIS SCHOOL, which hitherto has enjoyed a high degree of prosperity, under the conduct of J. H. Horner, A. M., by whom it was originally established, will be reopened on the 15th of July, and arranged to prepare boys for advanced classes in the University.
For this purpose, Prof. A. G. Brown, whose repufation is well known as a teacher of the Ancient Classics, during the last thirteen years, at Chapel Hill, will be associated with the present Principal, and Rev. T. J. Horner will continue to be an Assistant Instructor.
The School, as thus organized, is designed to be permanent, and of the highest grade. As it is divided into a few classes, pursuing a regular course of studies, considerable time will be devoted to examination and lecture upon the subject of every lesson by each instructor in his own department.
Important advantages have been secured by the establishment of a literary society, with its library, and an efficient system of discipline, in which especial attention is given to the habits and deportment of the young men, when not engaged in the immediate duties of the School.
Its location is very eligible; the climate of Oxford is excellent, and the commodious building, lately erected, stands on an eminence in a beautiful grove beyond the corporate limits of the town, and near the residence of the Principal, and other private families, who will accommodate the students with board.
Two terms of twenty weeks each, coinciding with those of the University, compose the scholastic year, and the price of board and tuition is ninety dollars a term.
Applications should be made as early as practicable, accompanied with a statement of the age and proficiency of the applicant.
May 1st.—35-t15J.

FRESH ARRIVALS
PER SCHR. A. J. DeROSSET, from New York:
20 bbls. C Yellow Sugar;
2 " Lamp Oil;
50 boxes No. 1 and Palo Colgate's Soap. Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.'S.
May 15

Gild Your Feathers.

Young Love but seldom ask'd advice,
But when he ask'd but seldom took it;
But he'd been humbled once or twice,
And his proud spirit could not brook it.
So he got Wisdom to impart
His care and counsel for all weathers,
Which was to seek no maiden's heart,
Until he'd richly gilt his feathers!

Love smil'd; and soon his pinions bore
A golden blaze of beauty round him;
And maids, who'd scorn'd young Love before,
Now full of grace and sweetness found him!
Such taste—such spirit—such delight—
A wing to warm the worst of weathers,
Ha! ha! cried Love, but wisdom's right—
There's naught like gilding well one's feathers.

From the Washington Union.

Russia and Japan.

We find in one of our German exchanges the treaty recently concluded between Russia and Japan. We translate for our columns the most important articles:

Article 3. The government of Japan opens three ports to the vessels of Russia—namely, Simoda, in the principalty of Idzou; Hakodadi, in the province of Hakodadi; and Nagasaki, in the principalty of Khisen. At these three ports Russian vessels can repair damages, obtained supplies of water, firewood, provisions, and other necessary articles, and coal when it can be procured. The Russians will pay for these supplies in gold or silver money, and, in default of funds, in the merchandise which composes their cargo.

Article 4. All necessary assistance shall be given in the two countries to the vessels of either that may be wrecked, as well as to their captains and crewe, and the latter shall be forwarded to one of the open ports, where they shall be free from all restraint, subject only to the equitable laws of the country.

Article 5. Russian subjects shall be allowed to exchange the merchandise, articles, and moneys which they may bring with them for the merchandise and articles which they may desire to purchase.

Article 6. The Russian government may appoint, whenever it shall deem proper to do so, a consul at one of the above-named ports.

Article 7. Should any question arise or any difficulty have to be settled, it shall be scrupulously decided by the Japanese government.

Article 8. Subjects of Russia in Japan and Japanese in Russia shall enjoy perfect libertey, entirely exempt from any vexatious annoyance. In either case, when a crime shall be committed, the accused shall be taken into custody; but his trial shall be conducted according to the laws of his own country.

Article 9. In consideration of the close proximity of the two countries, Russian subjects, shall enjoy to the fullest extent all rights and privileges which the Japanese government has heretofore granted, or shall hereafter grant, to the subjects of other nations.

The foregoing articles are defined and explained in a series of additional articles, the chief of which are as follows:

Additional to article 3. In the two first ports designated in the treaty, Russian subjects shall be free to move about—that is, in the city of Simoda and its environs—within a circle of seven Japanese miles from the island of Inou-Cassari; and Hakodadi within a circle of five Japanese miles. They may visit the shops, temples, and lodge in the houses ten porarily provided for them while special hotels are being prepared for their accommodation. They shall not however enter private houses, unless specially invited. At Nagasaki they must conform to the regulations prescribed for the subjects of other nations.

For the interment of their dead, there will be set apart, at each of the ports, a piece of ground, which shall be inviolably protected.

Additional to article 5. The landing of merchandise shall be made in a vessel designated for this purpose by the government. Merchandise and money imported by the Russians shall be there deposited.—After having selected in the shops the merchandise and articles which they desire, and having agreed with the venders upon the value, payment shall be made whether in merchandise or money, at the said vessel or entrepot, through the intervention of a Japanese officer.

Additional to article 6. Russian consuls shall be appointed from and after the year 1858.

The buildings and grounds necessary for the establishment of the consulate will be designated by the Japanese government. The Russians will be permitted to live thereat according to their own laws.

The privileges and concessions secured to Russia by this treaty, far surpass any favors ever before granted by Japan to any foreign nation, not even excepting the Dutch. The ancient chronicles affirm that prior to 1594 Taycо-Sama, being absolute monarch, opened to all trading people the ports of his empire, and commanded that no imposts on importations nor measurement should be collected either from Japanese or foreigners, and these privileges were found to be in force in 1638. In 1594 a treaty was concluded between this Emperor and the governor of Manilla, and by virtue of its provisions Spanish vessels traded with Japan until 1625. A saleable cargo for the Japanese market was raw silk, (about 1,600 piculs, of 133 pounds each,) silk stuffs, woolens, cottons, drugs, aromatics, medicines, spices, wines, and a great variety of miscellaneous goods. The Japanese gave in exchange chiefly gold, silver, and copper. Kœmfer relates that at that period the Portuguese took away at one time 2,350 boxes of silver, worth 2,350,000 taels, and their annual exports must have amounted to four and a half millions of taels in gold and silver.—Montanus, in his "*Gezantchap aande Kejzeren von Japan anno 1669*," says this was the value of the Portuguese trade annually with Japan.

But whatever may have been the privileges and value of this trade with Japan in ancient times, its ports were closed to all intercourse with foreign countries long before the United States came into existence as an independent nation, and all efforts to reopen this valuable trade have been fruitless. It has been tried by the Udited States—by France, England, Holland—but, somehow or other, it has seemed that the Japanese could not be made even to comprehend the meaning of commercial intercourse—Russian diplomacy, it appears, has been more successful. Without bloodshed or conquest, in a spirit of mutual amity and frienship, they have provided for entrepots by treaty stipulations; and wherever entrepots are established commerce will follow as certain as light follows the sun.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—A New York letter in the Baltimore American, says:

Yesterday morning a singular accident occurred on Union Race Course, by which a sporting man known as "Red-headed Bill," was badly injured, and a race horse valued at $1,500 almost instantly killed. As is customary every Sunday morning, all the race horses under training are taken from the stables and put upon the course for exercise. Red headed Bill's horse had just left quarter pole, and was about coming to the scratch, on the left of the track, when Lady Woodruff made her appearance on the right of the track—both animals going at a three-minute gait. They were only fifteen yards apart when the drivers perceived each other, and saw that a collision was inevitable. The shaft of Lady W.'s sulky entered the breast of Red-headed Bill's horse, passing through the heart and body into the intestines.

Both horses came down heavily, when the shaft was withdrawn. So violent was the concussion that Lady W.'s driver was thrown clear of the horses and vehicles some ten or twelve feet, lighting on his hands and feet in the middle of the track, escaping even the slighest injury. Red headed Bill fell between the vehicles and horses, receiving severe injuries about the body and leg. His horse rose upon three legs and walked across the track, dragging the remains of the wagon after him, and then fell. The animal raised his head quickly and looked towards the other horse, as if realising his sad condition, and neighing shrilly, calmly laid his head upon the track and died without a struggle. Lady W. escaped with a slight wound in the breast.

"In the Interest of Civilization."

Of all the dicts of dictators and despots which history has preserved for us, says the *Journal of Commerce*, none perhaps conveys the self-sufficiency of arrogance and egotism in a more striking and sententious expression than the celebrated declaration of the French autocrat, "*L'etat c'est moi.*" The age for such words has passed away. Their unmitigated audacity would make their utterance perilous even at St. Petersburg or Constantinople. No potentate in Europe, in the wild intoxication of his power or ambition, will probably ever venture to suffer the like to escape his lips. Even in the benighted countries outlying on the frontiers of civilization, there is a multitudinous power forming behind the throne, which it is not safe for despotism to ignore; there is a slow but sure development of a people, with its serial ranks of intelligence, with its myriad hearted interests to be taken into account; and to say to them, "I am the State," would be an assertion too positive and peremptory to be uttered by the boldest autocrat the world will ever see again outside the dominion of utter barbarism. But what may not be *said* may be *acted* in modified forms, embodying the principle of this proud dictum, and perpetuating it in the subtle and sugared policy of national ambition.—In all its transmigrations from phrase to phrase, since Nebuchadhezzar's day, it has lost but little, if anything, of its power, as a selfish and self-acting motive. As evil spirits are allowed to transform themselves into angels of light, to do their malevolent work among men, so this principle, we may be sure, has not become obsolete or inactive. It has merely put off the obnoxious phraseology of "*L'etat c'est moi*," and taken to itself the attractive garniture of some splendid catch-word, full of the ring and tinkling, tinkling sound of Democracy and human progress in the ears of mankind, but reaining all its own *animas* and aim of self-interest. We think, with close observation, its cloven foot may be seen in the emblasonry of that new ensign raised for the rallying of the nations of Christendom, and bearing the seductive inscription, "IN THE INTEREST OF CIVILIZATION;" What an expanse of interests and aspirations is covered by this pretentious standard! In several qualities of attraction it beats the banner unfurled by Peter the Hermit in the Middle Ages.—How strongly it appeals to all countries and peoples! What wonder that it quickens the slow and feeble pulse of hope in the heart of "oppressed nationalities!" They shall be taken to the embrace of the great brotherhood of nations. They and all the little communities of men which have been hitherto overlooked and overrun in the race, shall be lifted out of the slough of despond and helped onward.—They shall share equally with the Great Powers in the victories won under this unselfish magnanimous banner. Truly, there is a grand sound and seeming in this new rallying cry. Apparently, the opposite poles are not more widely seperated than is this motto from "*L'etat c'est moi*" of the autocrat of France. But apply to it the test of candid, unbiassed scrutiny, and you will find it only a more plausible embodiment of the principle so repulsively expressed in the rough, bold words of that despotic Sovereign.—Follow the footsteps of the standard bearer of this policy. Take their range and issue. Admit all their incidental or lateral benefits to mankind, admit all that is generous in their inception and end; and still you will see a mighty SELF, with its personal interests, controlling the movement or directing it by the aims of its individual ambition.

In assuming this new standard, England has no reason to complain that here and there a nation should hesitate to follow her leading, and even doubt the unselfishness of her motives. Undoubtedly, she honestly wishes to advance civilization. But, then, there is something in the tone and attitude she assumes in working to this end. There is a direction which her steps habitually take,—which seem to say "*La civilization, c'est moi.*" She should not be surprised if even the United States should be slightly affected by this impression, and decline an active co-partnership with her in some

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1857.

☞ We have been sometimes puzzled to know what law means at the North. Whether it is intended as a binding rule of life to be enforced, or a mere voluntary arrangement to be observed just so far as may suit the convenience and the interests or comport with the prejudices or passions of the people of the States in that section. The constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law is established. Indeed, no fair reader of the Constitution of the United States, can fail to recognise the duty of the States respectively to return fugitives from service. It is an obligation incumbent upon the States and the State authorities, who, however, systematically neglected to fulfil such obligation, asserting that it belonged to the United States to make and enforce the statutes in pursuance of, and for the better carrying out of the constitutional provision. The Congress of the United States has passed laws strictly in accordance with the Constitution, and such laws so made, are, like treaties, the Supreme law of the land. The States in assenting to the constitutional proviso, had vested that power in Congress, and further, by neglecting to perform their own duties in the premises, they had rendered action by the General Government imperative.

Suppose any officer appointed by the United States, should attemp to execute any law of Congress within the limits of, say Ohio, and that law should not happen to suit the notions of the people there, what would be the result? Why, simply, that the law would be a dead letter and nothing more. Just look at the news from Ohio—the palpable contempt with which all the sanctions of Federal law are treated. Men accept office under the underground Rail Road. They assist in the abduction of persons bound to labor or service—they commit an act which is as clearly a crime against the United States as robbing the mail, counterfeiting the coin of the United States, piracy on the high seas, &c. The officers of the United States arrest them—some County Judge sets at defiance the constitutional authority of the United States by a writ of *habeas corpus*, the men are taken from the higher jurisdiction by the lower. The law is nullified—the criminals are let loose, the underground Rail Road flourishes and Southern men are robbed.

Or, again, suppose the persons arrested are not taken out of the hands of the United States by *habeas corpus*, they are taken by a mob, and perhaps the Marshall and his assistants lynched. Look at the case narrated elsewhere. The criminals triumph, and those who ought to be prisoners are at large, while the officers are in prison.

Who talks about South Carolina nullification?—The North is not all unsound; Northern men are not all enemies to the constitution, but enough unsoundness exists to render the Union but a sham—Its laws waste paper at the North, unless it suits the peculiar notions of that section to permit their enforcement. So far as the Union operates in rendering the South tributary to the North, the feeling of the latter section is quite national—when it requires anything like reciprocity, the whole North as quickly ignores all law and obligation, as does Brigham Young and his Mormons.

What wonder, then, that a sense of injury and insult—a desire to be done with shams—to abrogate a bargain only carried out on one side—is taking a deeper and more earnest hold on the public mind of the South. The border States are necessarily timid upon this issue, as upon them would fall the first shock, and by them would be sustained the greatest loss. But for a desire for Southern harmony and unity of action, the position of the cotton States would be much farther advanced—much more decided than it is. Those sections of the South and Southwest, of which Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston are the centres, are, we believe, convinced that reciprocity has ceased, and that the sooner this unreciprocal agreement with the North is done away with, the better. Unless we are much misinformed, Southern Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Southwestern Tennessee, is strongly, yea, overwhelmingly of this way of thinking. Not that they are disunionists, *per se*, but they perceive that the Constitution which they revere is practically nullified, and the Union to which, in its just operations, they would fondly cling, is a band of iron to hold them up to stipulations for the benefit of the Northern trader and manufacturer, while it is simply a rope of sand in all cases where the protection of their guaranteed rights is concerned.

Corn for the West.

We have had occasion, more than once to notice or copy the statements in the papers published in the Western counties of this State, especially along the line of the Central Railroad, indicating the extreme scarcity and consequent dearth of Corn in that section resulting in present and prospective suffering.

It will be seen from the annexed resolution passed by the Board of Directors at their meeting on Friday last, that the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company has taken prompt action in view of this emergency, and for the purpose of contributing something towards relieving the pressure felt, has resolved to transport corn and provisions intended for those counties over the line of their road at half rates until the first day of next October.

We trust that this will be met by corresponding action in other quarters, which, with the local measures adopted will have a happy tendency in averting any intolerable pressure until relief shall have been afforded by the now growing crops. The prospects of the wheat crop, we are happy to say, are excellent, and this with the oat crop as feed for stock will, before the summer has advanced much farther, do much towards making things easier:

OFFICE WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, 29th May, 1857.

"WHEREAS, There exists in many of the Counties in the middle and Western portion of our State, an unprecedented scarcity of Corn and Provisions, requiring the importation into those Counties of an unusual quantity of these articles to meet the necessities of the people,

Resolved, That this Company, until the first day of October next, will transport over any part of the line of the Road of this Company, all such Corn and Provisions intended for delivery at any point on the line of the North Carolina Rail Road, West of the County of Johnston, at one half the rates established by the present tariff of charges for transportation of the articles herein before referred to."

A ROMANCE SOMEWHAT SPOILED.—Some time since the Northern papers were greatly exercised with the mystery attached to the body of a young white woman, said to have been found in the Hudson river, near Newburgh, New York. No one could identify it. The papers talked of the deceased female as being quite beautiful, and the imaginative wove quite a romance of their own around it. It now turns out that the beautiful white woman has been identified as the wife of Thomas Brown, a colored man from Lowell, Massachusetts, who is now in the custody of the coroner.

Perhaps, though, there *may* be a romance. A sort of Othello and Desdemona affair. Brown may have been jealous. He may have lost a "handkercher," and therefore throttled his spouse.

Upon the whole, we think it serves all Desdemonas right, who marry out of their own color, and against their natural instincts. We don't wonder at the fuss that was kicked up in Venice.

☞ Nett amount in the U. S. Treasury on the 25th ult., $22,838,246 24.

☞ We give the detailed account of the terrible election riot at Washington City on Monday last, resulting in several persons being either killed or wounded. Unfortunately the sufferers were mostly unoffending citizens, totally unconnected with the riotous transactions of the day. Had the case been otherwise—had the rioters been the only sufferers—had their crimes been visited upon their own heads alone, we could have had but little sympathy to waste upon them.

Baltimore appears to have more than her share of rowdies and to know it, and she sends them forth to control the municipal elections of the Federal City. Those refined gentlemen, the "Plug Uglies" having already achieved a national reputation are emulous of a world wide fame. They sight for the civic crown—the heroes' laurel. Such associations are a disgrace to any party or organization to which they are attached, and their ideas of "Americans ruling America" can never meet the approbation of any right-minded people, or fail to react fatally upon any cause upheld by such agencies.

Unfortunately, such gangs receive a sort of moral or immoral aid, comfort and abetment from such papers as the Baltimore *Clipper* and some other rabid and wholly unscrupulous partizan sheets, whose sustenance—whose life-blood, is drawn from civil commotions and heart-burnings, and who, without such, would find their occupation gone.

It is a painful and humiliating circumstance that the Federal Capital, in some respects the representative city of the Union, should be made the scene of such outrages, and that military force should be required to preserve its peace from the violence of imported rowdies. But we are pleased to see that the authorities were prompt to meet the emergency with the requisite firmness. Mr. Buchanan in responding to the call of the Mayor, did what General Pierce had resolved to do, had such an occasion arisen.

The usually cool and well-informed correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, corroborates the detailed account given by the *Star* of Washington City, which might otherwise be called in question as an *ex parte* statement, put forth by a Democratic paper. That correspondent states that at an early hour the presence of crowds of strangers of the roughest sort, with fire-arms, dirks, knives, and so forth, plainly indicated the fact that the morning train had brought from Baltimore gangs of rowdies, doubtless for the purpose of interfering in the municipal elections. He adds:

The polls opened at the usual hour of seven, but in the upper section of the Fourth ward, where many of our naturalized citizens reside, a demonstration was soon made, which amounted to the exclusion of almost every naturalized voter. The poor, hard-working men were chased away, followed by ruthless crowds, fired at, pelted with stones, and even hunted down by dogs. To the credit of our city it should be said that in these lawless gangs of desperadoes could there be recognized none of the citizens of Washington. Of course, many boys were mixed up in the confusion. The alarm in that section of the city became general, and the bullies from hour to hour extended their operations.

It would further appear the marines were dared to fire—that the rowdies pointed at them a cannon loaded. That a Plug Ugly was seen aiming his pistol at the breast of the venerable Gen. Henderson, commander of the Marines, but his purpose was frustrated by a Marine, who stabbed his Commander's assailant with his bayonet, but without doing him serious injury. The notices to the rowdies to disperse, were responded to by cries of "Americans rally!"—"Let them come!"—"Do your duty!"—"They are afraid to fire!" etc. Surely these are queer "Americans," and have strange notions of "duty."

☞ The closing lecture of the series, in aid of the Mount Vernon Fund, was delivered last evening by Rev. B. M. Grier, the subject being "Goethe, the Poet of Germany."

The lecturer carried his hearers with him to the old German Free City of Frankfort on the Maine, to the house in which long resided the widow of the first Rothschild, and to whose humble portals that great family of financial potentates often came from the splendors of courts, to bow down in filial devotion and receive a mother's blessing—thence to another unpretending mansion, visited by all who came to Frankfort. This last house was marked by the inscription "Here Goethe was born."

Born in 1749, son of a Frankfort citizen of influence, though not of noble rank, Johann Wolfgang Goethe lived through almost a century of marked events. Beginning life when the elder Pitt was in his glory, ruling the councils of England by the weight of his character and the might of his genius—when Frederick of Prussia was raising by arms his petty Dutchy to the rank of a first class power, he had already arrived at manhood when the battle of freedom was fought in America—he was at middle age when Napoleon commenced his marvellous career, which closed in darkness long years before Goethe passed away in 1832.

Goethe was a great poet—a great artist, and a great, if not a good, man. The first name in German literature, or only sharing the honors of that position with Schiller, after having long been the head of the literature of his country, he finally lived to be its patriarch and judge. With genius such as is rarely given to man—with cultivation almost without a parallel—with a polish and versatility unsurpassed, he yet lacked that one great element of the highest order of greatness as a poet—that hearty faith and reverence—that belief in God and trust in man, without which no permanent impression can be made upon the popular heart.

But we cannot follow the lecturer farther in his analysis of the character and works of Goethe, and their effect upon the thought and expression of the German mind. The lecture abounded in literary excellencies, pervaded by a pure tone of religion and morality, felt but not obtruded.

Daily Journal, 3d inst.

☞ The polls were kept open in Madison Ward, Richmond, for two additional days, the excuse being a shower of rain, which came on about an hour and a half before the closing of the polls. That ward was supposed to be the head quarters of the opposition in Richmond, but the manœuvre did not pay.—On Friday, but 30 additional votes were polled, of which the Democratic candidates received 22.

☞ We failed to notice on Saturday, a very handsome barque, the Colin MacRae, named after the father of Gen. and Col. MacRae, of this place. She was built at Belfast, Maine, but hails from Wilmington. Her burthen is about 400 tons, capacity 4,549 barrels. She seems to be, in every respect, a model vessel of her class. She is said to be intended for the trade between this port and Liverpool, and is owned by Messrs. J. & D. McRae & Co., Wm. Neff & Sons, and Captain John C. Bramhall, her commander.

Telegraphic advices from Boston under date of June 1st., state that Gov. Gardner of Massachusetts, has again declined to accede to the request of both houses of the Legislature of that State, for the removal of Judge Loring. He refuses to remove him. Decidedly Gardner has some good common sense.

WE THOUGHT SO.—The Vicksburg paper contradict the report of $96,000 having been subscribed there to buy a plantation for Gen. Pierce. Nothing of the kind has been done.

Necessity of National Measures.—No More Private Fillibustering.

We trust that Walker and all others are done with their private Fillibustering. The time for that has gone by. If American interests are to be defended or promoted, America herself, must openly, and avowedly see to their defence and promotion. A little private war will not answer the purpose.

The British Minister makes pretty after-dinner speeches, as any talking man, who is full of his subject, with the slight addition of two bottles of champagne, is bound to make. The golden age is to be restored. The lion and the lamb are to lie down together—jealousies are to be at an end. But mark the sober reality. While Mr. Dallas and Lord Clarendon, were negotiating, the British Government was establishing Colonial Governments on the islands commanding the inter-oceanic rout through Honduras; and, while nominally receding territory to Honduras, by a treaty to which the United States was to be incidentally a party, she was clogging such re cession with conditions avowedly disrespectful to the people of one half of the States, and destructive of the Sovereignty of Honduras, since the disputed territory was only to be so ceded to her on condition that slavery should be forever prohibited, &c., thus taking away from Honduras the right of regulating her own institutions. Now again, while the new Minister, Napier, we believe, is talking in such honied strains, Great Britain has been gaining control of the large islands commanding the Bay of Panama, the Western terminius of the only inter-oceanic route now practicable, and this she has done in direct violation of her treaty stipulations with the United States.

The pirate brought before Alexander the Great, said that he himself was only stigmatised as a pirate because he had but one ship, while Alexander was called a great hero, because he committed murder by the wholesale, or was prepared to do so, if necessary for his purposes. Great Britain is just as fillibusterish as Walker or Crabbe, but *she* is not a pirate, although she does the same things that would make *them* pirates and robbers! A mere spasmodic energy exerted through Walker and other unrecognised and unrecognisable agencies, will never suffice for the defence of American interests and the counteraction of British schemes in Central America. For these purposes a national policy—an American policy in its broadest and best sense, is alone sufficient.

Walker failed mainly because he squabbled with Vanderbilt and other speculative parties interested in the steamship and transit lines. He did not fail sooner because he received a measure of aid from other rival speculators and aspirants for the control of the transit through Walker's means. Surely, the progress of American influence, of Anglo-Saxon institutions, ought not to depend upon the schemes of rival speculators. We do not suppose that General Walker cared about these people or their contrivances—he had to manage to get supplies and reinforcements the best way he could, and he managed badly, that's all. But a time is approaching when it would be simple insanity for the country to base its calculations for the defence of its interests, and maintenance of its policy, upon any such desultory and ill-conducted private raids. We say nothing about the propriety of such things, or their becomingness in a great people. We refer only to their inadequacy to the requirements of the position. A point appears to have been reached demanding decided action on the part of the proper authorities. If we are to be sustained and advanced, it can only be done in that way. As for Gen Walker and his braggadocio, that can impose upon no person. Another tone would better become one whose history has been but a tissue of bloody failures, of lives sacrificed in vain, of battles won, yet their fruits lost by civil incompetency, until at length, the very head of the leader himself is only saved by the timely interposition of a United States vessel. Walker, we see, telegraphs that he will soon be in Washington City. Well, what of it?

The fact is that the General is a strangely constituted person—a fatalist in the fullest sense of the word. A fatalist to the extent of hallucination.—With such there can be reasoning. There will be no turning aside no matter who suffers. Those who are not victims of such hallucination should at least reason with those still amenable to reason.

☞ No, is an unpleasant answer to give, especially to an appeal for assistance, made by those who represent themselves as suffering. We know that there *is* suffering in our community. The price of provisions is excessive, and labor is not abundant at this time of the year. Those widows, orphans, and persons of feeble health or large families, to whom the battle of life is a hard one at all times, even the best, must necessarily be more hardly pressed in times like the present. If it is unpleasant to say *No*, at any time, it is doubly so now; yet, however unpleasant, it may at times become necessary and right. Hardly a day passes, indeed, hardly a forenoon, without some appeal being made to us, some tale told, of which, in the press of business, we have no means to ascertain the truth, or to know that the mite given is properly bestowed, or that it really does its little part in relieving persons in need.

We mention this, because we suppose others have noticed the growing frequency of these calls, and because we fear that this desultory giving may have a tendency to encourage a systematic course on the part of the more obtrusive, and perhaps less deserving, while the more diffident and more really needy, may suffer for want of their due proportion of assistance. It is desirable that some active and organized means were devised and put in operation to find and understand the mode of giving as well as to raise the amount necessary to be given.

☞ Governor Gardner of Massachusetts would appear to have a good deal more sense than his brother Republicans of that State. This is shown in his refusal to remove Judge Loring at the request of the Legislative successors of the redoubted Hies of Know Nothing. Nunnery Inspecting, Mrs. Patterson protecting memory. It is still farther shown in his recent veto of certain "Resolves for the relief of settlers in the Territory of Kansas. These resolves appropriate $100.00 to assist the Free State men in carrying on the war in Kanzas. On the 29th inst., Governor Gardner sent in a pretty lengthy message giving his reasons for refusing his assent to these "resolves" putting the constitutional point with clearness and force. Showing that the Legislators had no right to appropriate the money of the people of the State for purposes beyond her own borders, and not for the peace, safety and protection of her inhabitants.

The attempt to pass the resolves over the Governor's veto failed, and they fell to the ground a dead letter.

☞ It will be recollected that about the first of last March a member of the Town Guard of Fayetteville, by the name of John Bradshaw, killed a man by the name of Thomas Mason, at the time a resident of the eastern part of Fayetteville. Bradshaw was held to bail in the sum of $500, and ran away about six weeks ago. To-day he passed through Wilmington, on his way to Fayetteville Jail, in custody of Mr. William Bolton, Gaoler of Cumberland, and one of his bondsmen. Mr. Bolton came up with him in Columbus, Miss., on last Friday.

☞ With matters of personal opinion or local candidacy in other districts, we feel a delicacy in interfering, and seldom or never do so, unless such matters are pushed beyond their original limits, or are brought prominently before us, as affecting the great questions of the day.

At first we designed taking no notice of a letter addressed to his "Fellow Citizens of the County of Johnston," by Linn B. Sanders, Esq., late Senator from that County, which we found in the Raleigh *Standard* of the 27th ult., but we find, as indeed we anticipated, that the opposition press, hard run for some crumb of comfort, some ray of hope to sustain or cheer them under their almost unbroken series of mortifications and defeats, have seized with eagerness upon this effort of Mr. Sanders', and given to it an importance to which its ability does not entitle it.

In proposing to make a few remarks upon this letter of Mr. Sanders', we mean to do so in all friendliness and sincerity, without ill feeling or the thought of it. According to our own notions of Democracy, Mr. Sanders' letter, places him in antagonism to the Democratic party,—but although we are forced to recognize this changed position on the part of Mr. Sanders, the politician, we are aware of no reason for an estrangement of the feelings of friendship subsisting between us and Linn B. Sanders, the individual.

Mr. Sanders claims in his second paragraph that internal improvement or the doctrine of "extension and completion" as he styles it, is alien doctrine in the Democratic party. It is certain that *all* parties and all sections of the Union, have, in our opinion, "spread themselves," to use an expressive vulgarism, in rather too speculative a manner. The system of railroad credits and State credits for railroads has been too much extended. Too much capital and labor have been withdrawn from the productive business pursuits of the country for the purpose of investment in works, which under the stimulus of this forcing system have, too often, been injudiciously located. But it is folly to talk about this as a party measure, or as involving a party principle There never has been a party principle involved in it. The Democratic principle has had and now has reference to internal improvements, the assumption of State debts, or the usurpation of State functions by the General Government. This, the Democratic party, as a States' Rights party, has uniformly and upon principle resisted, and this the distribution party with which Mr. Sanders has chosen to take his stand has as uniformly connived at, when it has not openly advocated it—to this arguments of the distributionists now tend directly and inevitably. So far as the States within themselves and in their sovereign capacity are concerned, it is a question of policy—of wise discretion. To say that the Legislation of our own State, or of any other State has always been marked by this wise discretion would be to assert what we do not believe. Mr. Sanders' own course in formerly voting for various State works, shows that he recognised the principles laid down in these propositions. He voted for certain things upon considerations of policy—he now refuses to vote for other things upon considerations of the same general character, so that the attempt to make of this a "doctrine" or a matter of party principle, is simply futile. And we confess that his position against all works for other sections would, at least, have possessed the appearance of greater liberality and consistency, had he discovered the evil of this doctrine before instead of after an expensive State work had been secured and built, traversing the whole breadth of his own county.

Still more futile is the attempt to charge expensive appropriations upon Free Suffrage. Mr. Sanders says:—"Better let landholders rule the Senate; better save individual and State credit, than to be burdened with taxation never known in North Carolina before; than to hawk your bonds about at par even, much less at a rate of per cent. beyond your legal interest—bonds that commanded a premium before the State became so in debt." Mr. Sanders when he wrote this, must have known that landholders have always ruled the Senate. Free Suffrage is not yet in operation—all of which he complains has been done under the old system, and nine-tenths of the debt of the State, of which he talks, has arisen directly or incidentally from a work for which he himself voted.

Mr. Sanders speaks of the Convention that nominated Gov. Bragg, and of his [Mr. Sanders'] opposition then to the resolution which pledged the party for the "extension and completion of the works already begun, as far as the means and resources of the State would prudently allow." Certainly, Mr. Sanders then contented himself with a very silent opposition. He may have thought quite vigorously, but that was all.

Mr. Sanders proceeds to make an exhibit of State liabilities. Let us ask if they were contracted by a Senate chosen irrespective of landholders? He knows they were not. Was any considerable portion contracted after the adoption of the resolution of the Democratic Convention of 1854?—no. What end then does this exhibit serve in favour of his argument against Democratic policy? But he finds, or makes an occasion to praise a political opponent, or perhaps we should say, *former* political opponent, at the cost of injustice to the party with which he has recently been acting.

Hon. Asa Biggs, at the session before the last, made a speech deprecating hasty action—showing the immense and inevitable cost of tunnelling the mountains, a cost of which the means and resources of the State would *not* allow, not at least until the works already made or begun, had been tested and some returns received from them, either in the way of dividends or enhanced value of lands, and increased income to the treasury, from taxes arising from the lands so enhanced in value.—The opposition ripped and snorted at Mr. Biggs, and even some ultra progressive Democrats joined the cry, and it was said that if Mr. Biggs had made the same speech before his election to the U. S. Senate, that he made after it, he could not have been elected.—Yet Mr. Biggs acted with perfect consistency—showed his reasons—had never made pledges in favor of anything like an immediate extension west of the mountains. He had always been looked upon as conservative, rather than progressive—old Hunkerish, rather than "Young American." Unlike Gen. Dockery, he had never been put forward as the head and front of the progressive, internal improvement spirit—he had never made the mountain valleys to ring with promises of the locomotive whistle in advance of the advent of the "machine" itself. But mark the contrast—Mr. Biggs, who violated no pledges, was cursed by the distribution party for doing what Gen. Dockery did, who *had* made pledges, and who is still the Magnus Apollo of the anti-Democratic party, with whom Mr. Sanders appears to have ranged himself. Mr. Sanders extols Gen. Dockery to the skies for assisting to kill an appropriation to carry the locomotive to the places where he had, while a candidate for Governor, promised that it should come.

But Mr. Sanders says we are in debt and we want to have something done to shift the burden of that debt, self incurred, for our own State purposes, off our own shoulders. How does he propose to have this done? Upon what shoulders does he propose to place these burdens? Those of the general State of the Federal Government. The General Government is, in effect, if not in name, to assume the debts of the States.—The property of the Union, and the Union alone, as a Union, is to be distributed—scattered abroad, squandered, to pay the debts of States, incurred for purely State purposes. Is this either Union doctrine, or is it States' rights doctrine? Surely not. But more revenue is collected than there ought to be. What is the true remedy? Stop collecting it,—That is the remedy. Don't keep distributing or depositing one surplus to give excuse for the collection of another surplus to be got rid of in the same way. Don't make North Carolina pay four-fold tribute to an unfriendly section while you fool her with a dole from the surplus in the Treasury collected at the cost of such tribute.

As we said before, we should not have deemed it incumbent upon us to have reviewed a document addressed simply to the people of Johnston, even although we are not without circulation in that county. But having been taken up by the opposition, it has lost its local and individual character. It is not now part of our business to denounce or talk hard of Mr. Sanders' course, beyond the inevitable consequence of the train of argument to which a consideration of the subject has led us.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY COURT.—June term of this Court was held at Smithville this week. The only case of any interest was a suit brought by Joseph L. Bryan *vs.* Robert J. Howard, for setting fire to the woods. The suit was instituted at June term, 1855, and was tried at this term of the court. The plaintiff laid his damages at $10,000 He alleged that, on the 15th April, 1855, the defendant set fire to his own woods, and that the fire extended to his (plaintiff's) land, some five miles off, and that 120,000 turpentine boxes were burned. The proof was, that the fire on Tuesday evening, the 15th April, originated on the land of the defendant, but that fire had been extinguished, or made entirely safe, and that on Thursday a small portion of the woods that had not been burned by the fire of Tuesday evening, and which was not more than 15 or 20 yards from the public road leading from Wilmington to Fayetteville, was set fire to by some one, and a violent wind, which sprung up on Thursday, blew the fire across the road, and that the fire spread with great rapidity and reached the land of the plaintiff. It was proved that the defendant, Robert J. Howard, at the time the fire of Tuesday was set out, was not at home, and the fire, though originating upon the defendant's land, was set out by negroes who were not in his employment, but by negroes belonging to other parties.

The jury were out only a few minutes, and returned a verdict in favor of the defendant There was no appeal.

Counsel for plaintiff, Davis and Empie; for defendant, Miller, Baker, Smith and Strange.

EXCURSION.—We understand that on Saturday a very pleasant party of ladies and gentlemen participated in an excursion up the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, as far as Mrs. Teachey's, the occasion being the trial trip of two new and splendid locomotives just added to the stock of the Road. The engines, "Thomas Bragg" and "Wilmington," the first after our worthy and popular Governor, and the second after the good old town that strained herself so powerfully to build the road, upon which, strangely enough, no locomotive has heretofore borne her name. We regret that other engagements placed it out of our power to avail ourselves of the very polite invitation to participate, extended to us by Captain Fremont.—We learn that at times the cars moved at the rate of fifty miles an hour.

Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company.

We learn that the Directors of this Company, at their meeting held in Raleigh on the 2nd inst., received a communication from Messrs. Dungan, Cartwright & Co., the parties with whom a contract had been made by a Committee of the Company for the completion of the works on the Cape Fear and Deep River, in which communication these gentlemen state that in consequence of difficulties with other contracts, it will be impossible for them to put a force on the works of the Company before Autumn.

This delay the Directors declined submitting to, and resolved to push the work through with such means as they now possess, and such further means as they confidently believe they can command.

The President with an Engineer, and Committee from the Board of Directors, was instructed to examine carefully all the works, and to organize a force sufficient for their completion as far as the Gulf, this Summer.

We have further learned that Mr. Cassidey, the energetic President of the Company, has secured, for this examination, the services of Henry McRae, Esq., whose experience, as Assistant Engineer on similar works in a neighboring State, eminently qualify him for making this reconnoisance. They leave this evening for the scene of operations. This certainly looks like doing something with a determination that it *shall* be done.

From the facts before us, we think that the plans of the Board of Directors can and will be carried out.

Daily Journal, 3d inst.

The following letter, received by a gentleman in this place, from influential and well-posted parties in New York, has been placed in our hands with the view of bringing it prominently to the attention of our business community. Its suggestions are well worthy of attentive consideration. There is evidently "something in them"—more than a mere something—there is a great deal. We ask for the subject the thoughtful attention of our citizens:

NEW YORK, May 30, 1857.

DEAR SIR: We know of a Propeller, which we think would suit your trade, and if the owners could be satisfied (of which we think there is no doubt) that the business would pay, they would be willing to sell a part of her, and put her on the route in time for the fall trade. Or, should you prefer to make a liberal subscription, we could influence some of our friends in the city to take stock and build two new ones expressly for the trade. We think the Railroad Companies, whose roads center in Wilmington, will be compelled, in the end, to place a line of steamers between this city and that, or lose the most desirable portion of their business.

There is a growing disposition amongst merchants to patronize "fast lines," and, if facilities are not afforded via Wilmington, goods for the interior of North Carolina will go via Norfolk and Charleston.

We know the impression prevails among Wilmington merchants that steam will not pay between the two places. We think different by. Things have changed much since the experiment was tried. The freight from this city has more than doubled, and that destined for this place, especially such as would be likely to pay for dispatch—such as cotton, wheat, flour, &c., &c.,—has increased more than ten fold.—But, what should have more weight than anything else, is the fact of the growing disposition among merchants to patronize that line which will deliver their goods in the least time, irrespective of the cost.

Should you conclude to do anything in the matter we should be pleased to hear from you.

Santa Anna Reported as Returning to Mexico, &c.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The Quaker City has arrived with later dates from Havana. Sugars were firm, freights steady and exchange depressed. It was reported that Santa Anna would arrive at Havana in a few days en route to Mexico, under Spanish protection. The British vessel of war Arab sailed on the 25th.

The man whose feelings were "worked up," has ordered a fresh supply.

Further by the Illinois.

Our files from the Pacific by the Illinois are singularly barren of news. We add a few additional extracts:

CALIFORNIA.—The news from California is unimportant. The Legislature adjourned on the 13th, having passed 200 bills.

Wm. P. Stone, of Baltimore, died in Columbia, April 18th, and John Steele Clendelin, a lawyer from Lancaster, Pa., in San Francisco, May 2d.

Alexander Bell, State prison inspector of California, has been acquitted of the criminal prosecution against him, and the brothers Wormser who instituted said prosecution, are now under bonds for false prosecution, &c., damages $20,000.

G. W. Whitman, the State comptroller, who was impeached before the Legislature, was acquitted.

Both houses passed a bill to provide for the payment of the State debt. The bill proposes to submit the question to a vote of the people—whether the State shall assume or repudiate the debt. Nothing was done for the settlement of the city and county debt of San Francisco. A bill for a railroad in market street in that city, was passed.

The mining news was favorable, the supply of water at the mines being more abundant than usual.

The grain crops were suffering from drought.

Raytown, in Carson valley, had been destroyed by fire.

Accounts from Oregon state that the Indians in Umpqua county threaten hostilities. The crop prospects in Oregon were brighter.

The coinage at the San Francisco mint during April amounted to $2,975,000 in gold and $38,000 in silver half dollars.

Miss Annette Ince has arrived in San Francisco, and commenced an engagement at the Metropolitan Theatre on the 5th.

Vast quantities of gold are being constantly shipped from the mines to the seabord. Business in the interior is improving, the weather delightful and the State unusually healthy throughout. San Francisco was crowded with strangers.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—There are great complaints of the destruction of the wheat crop by caterpillars—Chief Justice Lee was not expected to live—Judges Robertson and Campbell were candidates to fill the vacancy.

Arrival of the Ariel from Havre.—The Cotton Market—Money Stringent at London, &c.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The steamer Ariel has arrived here from Havre, with dates to the 16th.

Cotton at Havre was dull. The sales of the day were 700 bales.

The monthly statement of the Banks of France exhibits no change.

The materials of the ship Sea, of New Orleans, were sold at auction for £317; £50 were offered for the hull and refused.

The reported failure of the Russian railway scheme is confirmed.

Money at London on Saturday way stringent.—Ten per cent. Was paid for loans on consols. The exchanges with China we unfavorable, as it is believed large shipment of silver would be induced.

The Manchester Guardian of the 16th says that trade the past week was the worst of the season.—Two small failures were reported.

A meeting had been called to decide upon the propriety of curtailing the hours in all branches of labor.

Four Days Later from Europe.

QUEBEC, June 1.—The steamer Canadian, from Liverpool on the 20th May, has arrived. She reports that the Europa arrived out on the 17th.

Paris letters state that the discount market was easy, with a better supply of money on the Bourse. It is rumored that the Bank of France has made a new contract for gold. The silk market remains in a state of suspense, but nothing unfavorable has transpired in France. From Naples accounts are good, but in Lombardy uncertainty prevails.

The new Danish ministry are apparently pursuing an ameliorating course towards Halstein.

There had been another battle between the Turks and revolted Arabs at Damaska.

There had been no further operations by the Americans in China.

In the Liverpool market cotton was quiet and generally unchanged; sales three days 16,000—to speculators 1,800 and exporters 1,200 bales.

Breadstuffs were steady. Provisions were unchanged.

The money market was unchanged; consols for money 93¾, on account 93¾.

Three Days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, June 2.—The steamship America arrived from Liverpool to-day, with dates to the 23d ult, three days later than the Canadian's advices.

ENGLAND.—London papers of Monday evening say that the estimates for the month of May, amounting to £9,000,000, were carried before Parliament.

The London Gazette contains an order of Council, announcing the contract of marriage between the Princess Royal and Frederick of Prussia.

FRANCE.—Persian circles in Paris maintain that the Shah has not and will not ratify the treaty sent him.

The growing grain crops in France are magnificent. Wheat and flour were declining in nearly all the French markets.

The King of Bavaria was received by Napoleon at Fontainebleau.

GERMANY.—Letters from Germany state that the Emperors of France and Russia are to meet this summer at Berlin.

CHINA.—The British steamer Hornet had destroyed seventeen piratical junks on the coast of China.

INDIA.—The two native regiments which mutinied in India have been disbanded.

The Beloochees, occupying the hills near Peshawur, fifteen thousand strong, have been reduced to submission. The British sustained a loss of only sixty men.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

HALIFAX, June 2.—A proposal had been agreed to by the British House of Commons, granting £40,000 dowry and £8,000 annually to the Princess Royal, in view of her approaching marriage with Prince Frederick William of Prussia.

A deputation went from Liverpool to meet the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, when it was proposed to have a national meeting on the subject at Liverpool.

The new Danish Cabinet gives great satisfaction.

The American minister at Constantinople has gone to the Principalities, it is rumored for political purposes.

By the late treaty, Prussia becomes possessed of valuable strips of land on the Caspian Sea and Eastern boundary of Persia.

The difficulties between Spain and Mexico were settled at Madrid on the 10th. The troops sent out are to remain in garrison in Cuba.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 30th.—Surgeon Caldwell, attached to the United States ship Independence, under date of Panama Bay, May 8th, has unofficially advised the Navy Department that he had been informed there exists a practicable route for a ship canal from the Gulf of San Miguel, Rio Sarana, to Puerto del Principe, a few miles above which the tide ebbs; and thence about north by east over low ground to the Atlantic and Caledonia bay or little north of it. That the whole country is low and well watered, abounding in game, and that a small party can cross from the Sarana to the Atlantic ocean and return, making the path or road as they go, in less than ten days, without fear of Indians or disaster. Surgeon Baldwin, having obtained leave of Commodore Mervine, hastily explored the route, and reports the summit level of the route from Principe, notherly, to the Atlantic, is within eight miles of the Sarana and would not prove insuperable to engineering skill, in the construction of a ship canal.

The net amount in the United States Treasury subject to draft is now nearly $23,000,000 as follows:—In Boston $4,000,000; New York over $11,000,000; New Orleans $3,000,000; Philadelphia $2,000,000; branch mint at San Francisco $1,500,000.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The army medical board recently convened at New York, have reported to the War Department that the following persons were found qualified for an appointment to the medical staff: Roberts Bartholow, of Maryland; Joseph C. Bailey, of Pennsylvania; J. Cooper McKee, of New York; Kirtly Ryland, of Missouri, and Wm. A. Carswell, of South Carolina.

Fatal Steamboat Explosion.

TORONTO, May 30.—The boiler of the steamboat Inkermann exploded yesterday, instantly killing two men and dangerously wounding six. The crew consisted of twenty-two men, of whom Capt. McBroome, Peter McLaughlin, and one other are the only ones that escaped uninjured. No passengers were on board. It is feared that there is still ten more bodies in the wreck, as that number are missing.

TERRIBLE ELECTION RIOT IN WASHINGTON.

U. S. TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

Several Persons Killed and Wounded.

The municipal election took place in the city of Washington on Monday last, and we regret to say was attended by scenes of a most disgraceful character, involving the loss of life and the wounding of a number of persons. We take the following detail from the Star of Monday.

In the first precinct of the fourth ward this morning a general fight occurred, in which several hundred men and boys were engaged, indiscriminately.—It seems that some forty or fifty Plug-Uglies came down from Baltimore this morning to assist our citizens in the election to-day. After floating around for sometim without effecting anything of note, they pitched upon the fourth ward first precinct, as being the most eligible scene for their operations. A l ng line of voters were standing in the street, extending for some distance from the polls, and composed principally of anti-know nothing voters. The Plugs, assisted by several large squads of Chunkers and Rip-Raps of our own city, endeavored to break into this line by crowding, but not succeeding in this they left the scene of action to concert more hostile measures.

After a short time they returned largely reinforced in numbers, and with revolvers, stones, billys, brickbats, &c., they made a concerted onslaught upon the voters. A terrible scene now ensued, in which the entire crowd participated. Stones and pistols were rapidly discharged, and men were trampled to the earth, beaten, stamped on, and severely wounded.—Among those injured was R. B. Owens, fourth ward commissioner, who had his wrist badly shattered by a pistol ball; A Kloffer received a spent ball in his forehead, which stunned him, but inflicted no serious injury. Captain Goddard was, with several officers, on the ground, and the captain did good service with his long arms and heavy fists in quelling the affray He was severely struck several times, but got off without any serious damage.

An Irishman was so dreadfully mutilated that his features were entirely indistinguishable, and his head and shoulders were covered with blood. The polls were torn down by this imported gang of Baltimore villains, the pavements were strewn with stones, clubs and other missiles. Several of the ringleaders were arrested and taken to the guard house, amongst others, a young man by the name of Johnson.

The buildings in the neighborhood were damaged, the doors and windows being broken in on all sides. In the skirmish Mr. Geo. D. Spencer received a severe blow in the face.

An old man named Cas-idy, a granite cutter, received a bullet wound over the left ear; the ball fortunately, however, glanced and did not penetrate the skull. He was taken to the residence of Dr. Palmer, who attended to the wound.

Mr. Matthew Emery was severely injured by a blow from a stone In consequence of the disturbances, there was a general closing of the stores and places of business quite early in the morning.

At the first precinct of the fourth ward the officers did all in their power to prevent the riot, placing themselves between the belligerents and the voters in the line, with Captain Goddard at the head, who demanded the peace, when they rushed on *en masse*, and with an impetuosity which nothing short of a military force could have withstood, and although the police fought like heroes, they were forced to abandon the field to the possession of these hired miscreants.

Such and exhibition of murderous instruments as the party carried was sufficient to cause the peaceably disposed to keep as far from them as possible. One man was armed with a large blacksmith's sledge; another with a horse pistol of large dimensions; another carried a miscellaneous assortment of revolvers, bowie knives, billies, an iron bar, while a fourth carried, beside a side pocket filled with convenient stones, brickbats, &c., a large billet of oak wood of sufficient weight to fell an ox. These weapons were as thick as mulberries in season, the parties brandishing them about in a menacing manner, to the horror of all those who were not like themselves, participants in these disgraceful scenes.

Mayor Magruder immediately sent the following communication (accompanied by certificates) to the President, asking that a company of U. S marines should be ordered out for the purpose of maintaining the peace.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 1, 1857.

To the President of the United States:

Sir: Upon the representation of creditable citizens that a band of lawless persons, most of them not residents of this city, have attacked one of the polls at which the annual election is now in progress, and after maiming some twenty good and peaceable citizens, have driven the remainder from the polls, have dispersed the commissioners of election and threaten further violence on any attempt to carry on the election I respectfully request you to order out the company of United States marines now in this city, to maintain the peace thereof, the civil authorities finding themselves unable to do so with the means at their disposal, and there being no other United States soldiers at your command in this city. I have instituted a personal inquiry into the matter, and find that the weapons used were various kinds of firearms, clubs, knives and stones, and the facts as stated in the enclosed certificate are just and true.

W B MAGRUDER, Mayor.

The President forthwith gave the requisite orders.

Our Baltimore visitors were, about 11 o'clock, good enough to pay a visit to the second ward polls, wearing the K. N. ticket as a badge, and shouting for "Dixon" as a rallying cry. In a few minutes their inevitable revolvers were out, and some thirty or forty shots were fired in quick succession in the neighborhood of Eleventh st. and the avenue.

In the affray, a young man, residing on Thirteenth street, between H and I, named John Ouzely, was shot in the knee. About this time some of the "solid men" of the ward were seen emerging from their residences armed with muskets as if they had some notion of going upon a gunning expedition The Plug Uglies seemed to think the second ward air was getting insalubrious, and they left in a body, probably with the design of "regulating" some of the other precincts.

Soon after the affray at the second ward, a detachment of the delectable Plug Uglies made their appearance at the second precinct of the fourth ward, and succeeded for a while in driving away the voters from the polls. They were finaly driven off by the officers of the police in attendance, and they then rallied under the cry of "to the seventh ward!" in which direction they proceeded.

At one o'clock a noisy crowd of boys and men passed up Pennsylvania avenue from the direction of the fifth ward, dragging after them a small brass gun. Where they got it we are unable to say, but it was said they intended to use it to defend themselves. Immediately after two companies of United States marines, commanded by Captain Tyler went to the City Hall, and reported for service to the mayor.

Shortly after 1 o'clock, P. M. the marines (two companies, 110 men in all) arrived on the ground, first precinct of the fourth ward, under charge of Captain Tyler, and accompanied by Magruder. The opposition had in the meantime procured a brass cannon, and stationed it at the Northern market-house, which they made their headquarters.

After the Mayor had addressed the crowd, stating that the soldiers were brought there solely to maintain the public peace of the city, which had been flagrantly violated, the marines moved upon the market house to take possession of the cannon, amidst every species of taunt and opprobium, ending finally in the possessors of the cannon firing pistols at the marines. The latter, however, moved steadily on, seized the cannon, and then due warning having been given, replied to the pistol shot upon them by a volley of ball. The Plug Uglies then scattered, firing shots as they did so from behind corners.

After the smoke cleared away the terrible sight was presented of four or five persons in the agonies of death, and several others fearfully wounded.

The names of those killed and wounded, so far as we can learn, as we go to press, are:

Alston, grocery keeper, shot through the head, dead. Thomas Willis, of Anne Arundel county, Md., shot in the back—fatally, it is thought. A colored man shot dead, name not known. P. F. Bell, Seventh ward, knee terribly fractured. Colonel Williams, of the Land Office, shot in the left arm, while standing at his window in the second story of his house. Colonel Deans, also of the Land Office, was shot but how seriously injured we did not learn.

An old man lay dead near Hyatt's store, shot through the head and breast.

Another man, shot in the abdomen, near the market house, dropped apparently fatally wounded, and was carried away by his friends.

The groans of the wounded and the execrations of their friends upon the soldiers filled the air, with the sight of pools of clotted blood upon the sidewalks and streets, made up a scene such as, we trust, our city will never again be called upon to experience.

The Riot in Washington City.

WASHINGTON, June 2 —The city is quiet. Though much hard feeling exists, there seems to be but little danger of another outbreak. The U. S. artillery are still here, but not on duty. An investigation as to the necessity for firing on the rioters yesterday will probably be instituted.

Civil War in Ohio—Successful Resistance to U. S. Officers.

CINCINNATI, May 29, 1857.—Deputy United States Marshal Churchill, and eleven assistants, left this city last Tuesday, to arrest four persons in Mechanicsburg, Champagne county, Ohio, charged with harboring fugitive slaves nine months ago.

The arrests were made on Wednesday, when a writ of *habeas corpus* was taken out, but before it could be served, the United States officers, with their prisoners, were beyond the bounds of the county.—Another writ was taken out in Greene county, and served by the Sheriff, assisted by a large crowd of citizens.

The United States officers resisted, and several shots were exchanged; but finally the U. States officers were overpowered taken prisoners and brought to Springfield for trial for resisting the Sheriff in the discharge of his duty. The greatest excitement prevailed.

The United States Marshal telegraphed the Secretary of the Interior to-day, for instructions regarding the arrest and imprisonment of the United States officers, but the nature of the instruction received in reply has not yet transpired.

Judge Leavitt, United States District Judge, issued a writ of habeas corpus to-day, and the Marshal has gone to Springfield to serve it. In case resistance is offered, it is reported that the U. S. troops will be called out.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, of May 29th.

The Ohio Fugitive Slave Case.—A Speck of Civil War.

There has been great excitement during the last two days, in Greene county, in this State, in consequence of the arrest of four individuals charged with aiding a slave to escape. On Tuesday, United States Deputy Marshal Churchill, accompanied by eleven assistants, left this city for Mechanicsburg, Champaign county, Ohio, eleven miles from Urbana, having with him a warrant issued by Commissioner Newhall, for the arrest of Charles and Edward Taylor, brothers, Russell Hyde, and Hiram Guttridge, who, says the warrant, did about the 21st day of Aug. 1856, harbor or conceal one Add White, a person owing service and labor to Daniel G White, of Flemingsburg, Ky., who previous to said date, escaped into the State of Ohio, and was then a fugitive from such service and labor, so as to prevent the discovery and arrest of the said Add White. The offence charged, it will be observed, is not that the slave was aided in his escape from his master in Kentucky by the four accused persons, but that they sheltered and protected him in Ohio; or, in other words, they "put him through" on the Under-ground Rail Road. The penalty for the offence is a fine of a thousand dollars and imprisonment.

On Wednesday morning, the Deputy Marshal left Urbana with his posse, in hired carriages, and in Mechanicsburg, and the neighborhood, succeeded in arresting the four accused individuals. While the arrests were in progress, the most intense excitement was created in the vicinity. The news spread rapidly, and a determination was expressed to use every means the law provides to rescue the prisoners from the hands of the Border Ruffians, as the officers were called, whose sole object it was confidently, though erroneously, asserted, was to take them over to Kentucky and lynch them.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was procured from a Judge in Champain county, and the Sheriff attempted to serve it; but before he could do so, the officers had conducted the prisoners beyond the bounds of the county. A second warrant was then procured in Clarke county. The Sheriff in this instance pursued and came up with the party; but they refused to obey the writ. The Sheriff not having force to compel obedience, they proceeded on their journey to this city. A third writ was then obtained in Green county, and the Sheriff of that county, with his *posse* served it upon the U. S. officers at six o'clock yesterday morning, in Jamestown

The U. S. officers resented the act of the county officers in seizing their horses reins before making known their business. A warm altercation ensued. The Sheriff and his men were assisted by an excited crowd of two or three hundred persons. Rifles and pistols were displayed. The Marshal and his men drew their weapons, and several shots were fired.—Mr. Churchill discharged his revolver at the crowd but no one was injured.

The conflict was sharp and stubborn, but superior numbers prevailed, and the Deputy Marhal, with all his posse were made prisoners, and a despatch received yesterday afternoon stated that they were to be sent last nigh to Springfield for trial.

At Springfield, at one o'clock yesterday, Deputy Marshal Kiefer arrested Isaac Sargent on a similar charge to that made against the others, and brought him to this city where he was held by Commissioner Newhall in $1,500 bail for examination next week.

Arrival of Governor Walker in Kansas.

LECOMPTON, May 28.—Gov. Walker arrived here yesterday. He read his inaugural address, which was very lengthy. It declares that the territorial laws shall be enforced, and criticises the actions of the free-State men, and declares that the position taken will be maintained by the whole force of the government.

In passing through the town of Lawrence, the governor assured the people that everything would be allowed for a fair inquiry into the points in dispute.

A nomination convention was held here for delegates to a constitutional convention and for a surveyor general, and candidates were nominated.

Important from New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 2. —Gen. Walker left this city last evening, by the river route, for Washington.

The municipal elections took place to-day. There was no regular opposition to the American ticket.

The steamer Louisiana, hence for Galveston, was burnt in Galveston Bay last Sunday. Eleven persons are known to have perished. Col. Bainbridge, of the 5th Infantry, and 30 others are missing. The steamer Galveston rescued 25 persons.

Judge Loring not to be Removed, &c.

BOSTON, June 1.—Governor Gardiner refuses to remove Judge Loring from his seat as judge of probate.

Lieutenant Albert Almand, of Virginia, died suddenly yesterday aboard the frigate Cumberland.

The English and the Panama Islands.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Letters from Aspinwall give Commodore Mervine as authority for the report that the British had purchased the islands in the Bay of Panama. The report is regarded as correct, though the action of England is in violation of treaty stipulations.

The Municipal Election.

In the local column will be found the result of the municipal election held in this city yesterday, together with a brief, and, we believe, an impartial account of the bloody and disgraceful transactions which marked its progress in the early part of the day.—Our city authorities were fully prepared to cope with and effectually put down any violations of the peace on the part of such of our own citizens who have done so much to injure the good name and damage the best interests of Washington since the advent of know-nothingism in our midst; but they were not prepared for the importation of gangs of armed bullies and desperadoes from a neighboring city, and hence the frightfully-fatal scenes of yesterday.

It must be apparent to the whole of this outraged community that these Baltimore ruffians did not visit their sympathizing brethren of Washington from their own bloody promptings, but that they were expressly picked out, hired, and brought to this city for the purpose, to use their own language, of "regulating the election"—or, in other words, to shoot, cut down, or stab all who attempted to vote the anti-know-nothing ticket. We have too much reason to fear that these wretches were directly or indirectly employed by persons in this city who have hitherto enjoyed a high social position. If, on investigation, this fear should prove to be well grounded, there can be no hesitation as to where the real responsibility of yesterday's bloody work belongs.

Washington Union.

"Reading," says Lord Bacon, "makes a full man." "Fashion," says all the world, "makes a full woman."

The United States and Central America—Highly Important Statement of Lord Palmerston.

In the British House of Commons, on the evening of the 12th, Mr. Wyld asked whether the Government, in consequence of the expedition now fitting out in the ports of the United States, the destination of which was said to be the coast of Central America and the territories of New Granada, had any intention of stationing a naval force upon those shores for the protection of British interests? Lord Palmerston in his reply to this question, after stating the facts of the Panama massacre, and condemning the New Granadian government for refusing the demand of the United States, said:

The United States Government applied for redress for the past and security for the future, but I am sorry to say that the Government of New Granada, which is not particularly celebrated for accurate recollections, of duties or performance of obligations, refused compliance with those demands. Thence arose negotiations and communications between the United States and New Granada Governments, which have not yet led to any satisfactory termination. It is quite clear, I think, that that which is true in regard to private property is true also in regard to a Government—that it has its duties as well as its rights; and the Government of New Granada is bound to provide for security of persons and property passing along the railway through its dominions.

The excuse which it gave for refusing compensation to those who suffered by these excesses was, I think, to a certain degree, its own condemnation, because it alleged that the high-handed proceedings of the passengers, for a long time before, had created great exasperation, and it therefore was not wonderful that a slight cause should produce very considerable results. Now, I must think that if they knew that this great exasperation existed, it was their duty to take measures to prevent the commission of outrages either by foreigners upon their own subjects, or by their own subjects upon foreigners. We have been in communication with the United States Government upon this matter—a matter which evidently concerns not merely the interests of the United States, but also those of all other nations whose people are in the habit of traversing the Isthmus.

I am happy to say that the United States' Government profess the most just and honorable intentions. They disclaim any desire to occupy or take possession of any portion of the territory of New Granada, or of the railway. That which they are naturally entitled to expect is security for their citizens in passing and repassing the isthmus by railway; and they naturally also require some redress for the injuries which were sustained upon the occasion to which I have referred. I am happy to say that their requirements are such as would be made by any Government in a similar position, and that they entirely disclaim any intention of taking advantage of this quarrel for the purpose of putting forward any unjust or aggressive demand against the Government of New Granada.

Interesting Intelligence from Salt Lake City.—Brigham Young in close Quarters.

We take the following from an extra of the Calaveras (California) *Chronicle*, published at Mokelumne Hill, dated Monday, April 20th:

Yesterday (Sunday) morning, 19th inst., Mr. Thompson, the daring and intrepid Carson Valley Expressman, arrived at Mokelumne Hill, via Murphy's and Big Tree Road, from Carson Valley.

An expedition is organizing in the Valley for a prospecting tour to Walker's River; it will start about the 10th of May. Walker's River is 150 miles south of Corson, rising in the Sierra Nevadas, opposite Mariposa, and flowing eastward, it sinks in the sand of the Great Basin.

From private letters received from Salt Lake, Mr. Thompson learned that the schism in the Mormon Church has assumed a formidable character. The Gladenites, or Apostates from the Simon Pure faith, as enunciated by Brigham and his adherents, have of late wonderfully increased their numbers, and grown so rebellious that the Prophet is forced to environ himself with a trusty guard of the faithful. The letters state that his house is guarded night and day, by his friends, and that, so bitter are his enemies against him, that he is afraid to show himself in public. He has deserted the Tabernacle.

The Mormons of Corson Valley, on account of difficulties apprehended with their Gentile neighbors had been peremtorily ordered to Salt Lake, by the Prophet, but thinking it easier to negotiate a peace, than to sacrifice their homes they have shaken hands with the Amelikes, and buried the tomahawk.

Death of an Editor.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—Joseph Brenan, esq., one of the compatriots of Mitchell and Meagher, and editor of The Times, died yesterday His funeral took place to-day, and was largely attended.

French Swindler sent to Paris.

NEW YORK, May 30th.—Grelet the French Rail Road Swindler, was sent out in the steamship Arago to-day, on a warrant from Secretary Cass.

THE NICARAGUA FILIBUSTERS.—The following melancholy details are the sad closing of Walker's expedition:

"It is estimated that, during two years, of 2 500 enlisted or holding commission under Walker, about 1,000 were killed or died of wounds or sickness, 700 deserted, 250 were discharged, 450 were at Rivas on the 1st of May, and 80 in garrison or on steamers on the river. Total, 2,465—leaving 53 unaccounted for"

It is positively known that he received no less than five thousand recruits from the United States, and as only 1,300 of these are accounted for by desertion, discharge and surrender, the others must have starved or been killed or died of disease.

☞Prof. Woood's Hair Restorative is said to be the only sure cure for baldness and grey hair. It removes all scurf, dandruff and scrofulous eruptions from the scalp, and in a few days restores gray hair to its original color and beauty. This preparations contains no coloring matter, but resuscitates the hair by invigorating and restoring perfect health to the scalp, thus imparting new life and vigor to the roots, and by them causing healthy fluid to flow into each separate hair.—[*Louisville Times.*

For sale in Wilmington by WALKER MEARES & CO., and by Druggists generally.

June 2.—228-2weod—40-2t.

A Wonderful Remedy!

Mr. B. D. WOODS, late Justice of the Peace, East Birmingham, Pa., says:

"I have been afflicted with a disease of the stomach, palpitation of the heart and nervous headache, for nearly fifteen years, and have spent some hundreds of dollars in order to effect a cure, but to no purpose. After having used three bottles of your Holland Bitters, I feel myself entirely restored. I can eat and sleep well, and attend to my business with pleasure, and would therefore recommend it to all those who are similarly afflicted."

June 2d.—228&40-1w.

☞WE are authorized to announce Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, as a Candidate for re-election to Congress from this district, subject to the decision of a Democratic District Convention, should the party determine to call one.

March 11th, 1857

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

THE subscriber respectfully announces himself as a candidate for re-election upon 6th day of August next, to the Office of Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of said County. Grateful for the confidence and support which his fellow-citizens have heretofore extended to him, he trusts that his efforts to merit that confidence will secure to him a renewal of their suffrages; and in the event of his re-election, he can only pledge a continuance of his honest effort to discharge faithfully and acceptably the duties of said office. SAMUEL R. BUNTING.

April 27th, 1857. 196-te

Herald and Com. copy te.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 27th ult., by James Garrason, Esq., Mr. A. D. BOURDEAUX, to Miss AMANDA P., eldest daughter of Col. W. S. Larkins.

In Onslow county, on the 10th ult., by Joseph Ennett, Esq., HIRAM COSTEN, to LINDA DEAL, eldest daughter of Isaac Deal.

DIED.

In this town on the 3d June, CASWELL C., son of John and Julia Russ.

At Cardenas, Cuba, on the 25th ult., NANCE ADAMS, daughter of Silas H. and Margaret C. Martin, aged 24 years.

At Smithville, N, C., on the 2d inst., GEORGE B., son of Jacob and Elizabeth Skelinger, of Cape May, N. J., aged 15 months.

In Fayetteville on the 17th inst., Mrs. MARY ANN ERAMBERT, wife of Mr. Henry Erambert of that town, and daughter of the late Abraham Cowper of Hampton, Va., aged 57 years.

On the 21st inst., near Harrison's Creek P. O., after an illness of several months, Mrs. CHARLOTTE, consort of Arthur Melvin, Esq, aged fifty years.

WHO WOULD PLEASE HIS WIFE?

LET him enclose $1 to the subscriber, for which he will receive four valuable printed recipes. One for making the celebrated Washing Fluid, by the use of which nearly *all* the labor in washing is dispensed with, and soap saved. No woman, after giving this a trial, would be without it for ten times the cost of the four recipes. The others are of valuable utility, by which a man can both make and save money. If, after try ng, any person should find them invaluable, he has only to address the subscriber, and his money will be promptly returned. L. P. PHILLIPS,

June 5.—40-1t* Clayton, N. C.

STRAYED,

ON THE 29th OF LAST MONTH, FROM the plantation of the Subscriber, in Stump Sound District, Onslow County, a small BLACK MARE, with a roached mane. She was seen on the evening of the 26th about eleven miles from Wilmington, on the Plank Road, apparently going towards Wilmington. A fair compensation for trouble, together with the thanks of the owner, will be given to any person returning said mare to me, or placing her where I can get her and informing me of the fact.

THOMAS J. EVERETT.

June 1, 1857.—227-1t—40-3t*

THE most extensive and best selected assortment of Umbrellas in the State, of every variety, size and color. Bought for cash and in large quantities, we possess advantages over those who deal less largely in the article.

The best place to buy your Umbrellas is at 34 Market St., two doors below *Baldwin's "City Clothing Store.*

June 4th CHAS. D. MYERS

LAST NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late firm of HEYER & VONGLAHN, by note or account, are hereby notified that if payment is not made immediately, their claims will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

HEYER & VONGLAHN.

June 3 229-2wd-40-1mw.

PATTENT GRAIN CRADLES.

FOR SALE BY

June 3d, 1857. J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

LOOK OUT FOR THE SUN'S HEAT!—An Umbrella may save your life. The assortmen at Baldwin's of Silk and beautiful Scotch Gingham, is very large. The prices VERY LOW. We buy for CASH and give our customers the benefit of reduced prices at the

CITY CLOTHING STORE,

June 3d. 38 Market street.

BANK OF WILMINGTON.

THIS BANK has declared a dividend of 4½ per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th inst.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be allowed on subscriptions to stock made after the 15th inst., till the next dividend. S. JEWETT, Cashier.

June 3d, 1857. 229-1w-40-1m.

STRAW MATTING.

ANOTHER SUPPLY STRAW MATTING, checked and white.

HEDRICK & RYAN.

GREAT RECIPE FOR HEALTH—CLEANLINESS!—Keep the skin free from all impunities. Never sleep in a garment worn during the day. Have plenty of *Under Clothing*, and be sure you put it on dry and clean. To those who are afflicted with rheumatism, we say—☞*Wear Silk Under Garments*—generally, the fine Gauze Merino, or Cotton, answers every purpose. The Lisle Thread strikes us as being a delightful garment. The greatest variety can be found at BALDWIN'S City Clothing Store, 38 Market St.

May 30

LIQUORS! LIQUORS!!

25 BBLS. old Mongahela Rye and Bourbon Whiskey;
20 do. Domestic Brandy;
20 do. Gin Just received per Schr. New Republic, and for sale by

W. H. McKOY

April 4th, 1857

RECEIVED THIS DAY.

10 BALES OF DOMESTICS:
5 cases English and American Prints;
2 " Denins;
1 " English Lawns. Great inducements offered to wholesale buyers. HEDRICK & RYAN.

BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER COMPLAINT, WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND, FEVER AND AGUE, and the various affections consequent upon a disordered STOMACH OR LIVER, such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondeney, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others, effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION!

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞Sold at $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 00, by the sole proprietors, BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO., Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold in Wilmington by WM. H. LIPPITT, WALKER MEARES & CO., DR. A. O. BRADLEY, and Druggists generally throughout the United States.

May 5th, 1857 204-1y—36-1y

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE will be opened for the delivery of Ice every morning at Sunrise, closing at Sunset, except on Sundays when it will *positively* close at 9 A. M.

TERMS CASH—it is earnestly desired that no person will ask any deviation from this rule as it will certainly be adhered to.

TICKETS can be procured and DEPOSITS made in advance by those who desire to avoid the annoyance of making change.

ICE for the country packed and forwarded as directed.

ICE furnished to the sick poor free of charge when directed by a Physician or member of the Visiting Committee.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Agent.

April 2d, 1857. 175-6m-31-6m*

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the Citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, that he has located a branch of his New York house at No. 5, Market street, near the Wharf, where he will keep every description of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS & TRUNKS

Every variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's riding Saddles, Fine Sole Leather TRUNKS, and every thing in his line. Having extensive facilities, he will keep constantly on hand, the most splendid and extensive assortment of Saddlery goods in the State, all of which will be sold at New York prices.

N. B. Repairing of Harness and Trunks done by the best workmen, and all orders for Harness executed with promptness and despatch. MATHEW A. WILSON,

Importer and Manufacturer of Harness,
No. 59 Canal street, New York, and
No. 5 Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 20th, 1856 13-tf

CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

Corner Market & Second sts., under the Carolina Hotel,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Undersigned respectfully takes this method to inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has taken the store on the corner of Market and Second streets, under the Carolina Hotel, where he would be pleased to exhibit his stock, concisting of Saddles, Bridels, Martingales, Harness, Trunks, Whips, Spurs, and all articles usually kept in such an establishment, all of which he will sell low for cash, or on accommodating terms. Call and examine as he solicits a share of public patronage.

☞Repairing done at short notice.

WM. L. JACOBS.

Oct 20, '56. 38-tf

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED has just opened at the Store on North Water Street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Wessel & Eilers, a new and complete stock of goods suitable for the town and country trade, and offers them at as low prices as any other store in the place. Among them may be found the following:

16 boxes Tobacco—World's Fair brand;
40 do do Hazart do;
5 do do Columbia do;
15 bags Coffee; 50 kegs Nails;
3 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar;
5 bbls. Clarified do;
50 boxes Colgate's Pale Soap;
50 do Scaled Herring;
65 bbls. Common Whiskey;
5 do Bourbon do;
25 do Apple Brandy;
5 do North Carolina Peach Brandy;
20 boxes Cheese; 10 kegs Butter;
20 do Adamantine Candles;
10 do Black Pepper; 100 gross Matches;
12 do Cinnamon; 10 boxes Saleratus;
5 bbls. Malaga Wine, an excellent article;
300 Round Shaves—L. Wood's make;
30 Ploughs do do do;
10 bbls. Soda Biscuit;
5 cases Shoes—assorted qualities;
75 reams Wrapping Paper;
5 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel. Besides a good many other articles, too numerous to mention, which will be sold low for cash by G. PRIGGE,

Nov. 26th 37 North Water Street

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE."

AT THE
Wilmington Saddle, Harness,
AND
TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c. Always on hand a large supply of String Leather and Fly Nets, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold low for *cash*, or on *short credits* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale

All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on commission. JOHN J. CONOLEY.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEAN, ₩ bush.			20
BEAF CATTLE,			
₩ 100 lbs.	6 00	@	8 50
BRICKS, ₩ M.	6 00	@	12 00
CANDLES, ₩ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	25	@	30
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ₩ lb.			
Java	16	@	18
Laguayra	13	@	14
Rio	10½	@	12½
St Domingo	10½	@	11½
COTTON, ₩ lb.	13	@	13½
CORN MEAL,			
₩ bush	1 35	@	1 40
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ₩ yd.	9	@	9½
Yarn, ₩ lb.	00	@	21
Eggs, ₩ doz.	18	@	20
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 75	@	2 00
FEATHERS, ₩ lb.	45	@	55
FISH, ₩ bbl.			
Mullets	0 00	@	0 00
Mac'rel, No 1	00	@	20 00
do. No. 2	00	@	13 00
do. No. 3.	9 00	@	9 50
Herrings, East	4 50	@	5 00
Dry Cod,			
₩ cwt.	4 50	@	5 00
FLOUR, N. C. brands, ₩ bbl.,			
Family	9 75	@	10 00
Superfine	9 25	@	9 50
Fine	8 75	@	9 00
Cross	8 25	@	8 50
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, per lb.,			3½
One ton and under 5,			
per ton,	65 00		
5 tons and over, "	62 50		
LAND PLASTER, per bbl.	1 50		
Per ton	9 00		
GRAIN, ₩ bush.			
Corn	1 18	@	1 20
Oats	66	@	70
White Beans	1 75	@	2 00
Pease, Cow	1 10	@	1 15
Rice, rough	0 00	@	1 00
do., clean,			
₩ lb	4½	@	4¾
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 30	@	1 40
N. River	1 20	@	1 30
N. Carolina	0 00	@	0 00
IRON, ₩ lb.			
English, ass'd	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop	0	@	7
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ₩ bbl.	1 00	@	1 05
do. fm store	1 35	@	1 40
LIQUORS, ₩ gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey	35	@	37½
N. E. rum	50	@	55
Gin	45	@	50
Brandy	45	@	50
do. Apple	60	@	75
do. Peach	85	@	1 25
LUMBER, ₩ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds	0 00	@	10 00
Wide do	6 50	@	7 00
Scantling	0 00	@	4 25
MOLASSES, per gallon.			
Cuba	00	@	55
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ₩ 280 lbs.			
Virgin	0 00	@	3 75
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 75
Hard	0 00	@	1 75
Tar, ₩ bbl.	0 00	@	1 35
do., in order	1 45	@	1 50
Pitch	do. 0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, No. 1,	3 00	@	6 50
do. No. 2	1 50	@	2 00
do. No. 3,	1 25	@	1 30
Sp'ts Turp.,			
₩ gallon	00	@	44
Varnish, ₩ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ₩ lb.			
Cut	4½	@	4¾
Wrought	10	@	12½
OILS, ₩ gallon.			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	00	@	0 00
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ₩ bush	0 00	@	0 00
Irish, do.	0 00	@	0 00
do. ₩ bbl.	3 50	@	3 75
PROVISIONS, ₩ lb.			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	16	@	17
Middlings	14	@	15
Shoulders	13½	@	14
Hog round	00	@	15
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	13½	@	14
Shoulders	12	@	12½
N. C. Lard	17	@	18
West'n do	00	@	00
Butter	26	@	28
Cheese	0	@	00
Pork, Mess, ₩			
bbl	25 00	@	26 00
do. Prime	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess	16 00	@	17 00
do. Fulton			
Market	00 00	@	00 00
POULTRY			
Chickens, live,	25	@	40
do. dead,	0	@	00
Turkeys, live,	75	@	1 00
do. dead,	lb. 00	@	00
SALT,			
Alum, ₩ bush	35	@	40
Liverpool, ₩ sack,			
ground	0 90	@	1 10
do. fine	0 00	@	2 00
SUGARS, ₩ lb			
Porto Rico	12½	@	13
New Orleans	0	@	00
Muscovado

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL,

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1857.

☞ The Virginia elections, so far as heard from are not very encouraging to the Distributionists, nor to the party that has risen upon the corruptions and in spite of the opposition, &c., of the old Whig and Democratic parties. Even Richmond, the old "Gibralter" of Whiggery is gone. Know-Nothingism has ruined *that* party, if it has done nothing else.—Hundreds and thousands of its best men have found safety and a fixed standing ground in the ranks of the Democracy. The last cant of Distribution, never talked of in the palmier and more vigorous days of "Sam," is equally ineffectual with all the other cants, and the "Old Dominion" repudiates *that*, as it has done all the other shams.

The foolish and ridiculous attempt to keep the polls open for three days, at the only know-nothing ward in the city of Richmond, is an evidence of such reckless desperation as indicates a state of things far worse than a mere numerical defeat. It is a sort of insanity—a defying of the public opinion and the law, that no party with a future or a hope could be guilty of.

☞ The Walker drama is closed, and we are glad that it is, for every reflecting man must have felt for months past, that his cause was hopeless, and that no vaporing of his friends could change the fixed current of events, which set in so steadily in that direction and which could only lead to the point which has been reached.

The private letters from Henningsen and others, talked of by the New York *Herald* and other *veracious* prints, whose high morality was shocked by an avowed first of April story of the *Journal*, prove to have been shere forgeries, gotten up for no joke, but for the purposes of deception—seriously, gravely, and with malice aforethought. The circumstances as they have turned out, show that under the guise of a harmless hoax, the *Journal* simply foreshadowed with surprising accuracy, what has actually taken place.

We trust that, while the world will make a generous allowance for the many gallant but deluded men, who sympathized in, and sacrificed for, the cause of Walker in Nicaragua, it will not forget the speculative traffickers in human blood and national honor, who, through their venal presses in New York and elsewhere, spread false rumors, and forged bogus letters, to lure the unwary and confiding to a miserable and a fruitless death. The blood of thousands of gallant youths is upon the head of such papers as the New York Herald, and such speculators as might be named, and at their hands the families of the victims ought to demand it. But what will they get in answer to their demand? Ribbald abuse, or fresh lies, while crack-brained agents, untaught by experience, will trampoose the country, after the fashion of Peter the Hermit, preaching new crusades under old and tried and found-wanting leaders.

The evacuation of Rivas was made on the 1st of May, according to terms of capitulation to Captain Davis, of the United States sloop-of-war St. Mary's.

We find in the Charleston *Courier*, the report of Gen. Henningsen to Walker, giving the full details of the Capitulation, together with the evacuation of Rivas.

☞ Nearly every one has read the story of the portly monk, who, being about to mount his mule, besought his patron saint to assist him, and then gave such a lusty leap that he tumbled clear over on the other side, upon which he returned many thanks for the saintly aid, but begged his saintship not to help him quite so much the next time.

We and all of us, who have been growling over the cold weather, are likely to be in the position of the monk. We are threatened with more hot weather than we bargained for. Summer has been late in getting along, but it has come at length, and come butt-end foremost. It is also dry, dry as powder, as punk, as a "distribution" argument, as anything else you choose. The dryness is not like beauty, merely skin deep—it is a good, honest, ugly dry, and reaches to the bone.

But all that isn't the worst of it. The comet isn't and won't be the worst of it, even if it does come.—We would rather meet many comets than one mosquito. We would take our chances with the ghost of Hamlet's father first. But we heard a mosquito last night—a rascally mosquito—a savage, venomous, blood-suckerish, vampireish, contemptible, contumelious, insulting mosquito. But let us not speak evil of that mosquito—he's dead. We committed mosquito-cide upon him—we slaughtered him—squshed him up. We feel patriotic—we have "done for" one of the enemies of our country, and we glory in the deed.

☞ The alarm of fire between one and two o'clock this morning, proceeded from the Steam Saw and Planing Mill of Messrs. S. & W. H. Northrop, at the lower end of town. It would appear to have been the work of an incendiary, whose purpose would have been accomplished, but for its timely discovery by the mounted guard. In two minutes more it would have been too late.

As it was, there was little or no damage done.

Daily Journal, 30th ult.

INQUEST.—We learn that Coroner J. C. Wood held an inquest yesterday over the body of a negro man belonging to Mr. N. F. Nixon, living on the Sound.

It would appear that the negro had been behaving in an outrageous manner, and, we believe, resisting the overseer, who ordered another negro to assist in taking him, upon which he rushed to a creek not far distant, and jumped in. All efforts to get him out before he was drowned failed. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with these facts.—*Daily Journal, 30th ult.*

☞ Messrs. Puyear and Scales have entered upon their canvass for Congress in the Sixth District.—Mr. Scales does his full duty to his party, and presses his opponent closely and viegorously. If the Democrats of that District only do their duty by him, he will be triumphantly chosen. We look forward to his election, not with absolute certainty, but with more than hope.

For the Journal.

Horry District Bible Society.

This Society met on the fourth Sabbath in May, and according to previous notice. The Rev. James Mahoney, President of Society, preached a sermon pertinent to the cause, and then called the meeting to order, the congregation responded cheerfully; several persons constituting themselves members of the Society by liberal contributions; the executive Committee announced that an adjourned meeting would be held on the first Saturday in June next.

The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That the Society gratefully acknowledge the receipt of $25 from Messrs. Brown & DeRosset, of New York, through Messrs. Buck & Beaty, of Conwayboro', S. C.

Benediction by the Rev. Mr. Bishop.

Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

J. F. HARRELL, Secretary.

Conwayboro', S. C., May 27th, 1857.

THE WAY YANKEE ROBINSON GOT HIS SECOND WIFE.—As the story goes, Yankee Robinson was visiting the family of Capt. Drakee. During the time the Yankee accompanied the captain on a fishing excursion. On their return the daughter inquired about success, &c., when accidentally her dress was caught with a hook. In extricating the boarded instrument, the Yankee remarked that 'he was attached to her?' She replied with a modest smile that the attachment was mutual,' whereupon the captain remarked that he gave his consent.' In six days from that time our friend tied a knot in his fish line that transformed a *a female drake to duck.*

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Capitulation of Walker to the United States Sloop of War St. Mary's—His Arrival at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27.—The steamer Empire City, from Aspinwall, is coming up with the noted General Walker and staff, of the Nicaraguan filibusters on board, they having capitulated on the 1st of May to Capt. Davis, of the United States sloop of war St. Mary's. They were brought to Panama by him. The Costa Ricans are not known in the articles of capitulation. Two hundred and sixty men came off with Walker.

The steamer Illinois left Aspinwall, on the 19th for New York with $2,000,000 in gold.

New Granada has ceded the island in the Bay of Panama to England in settlement of the McIntosh claim.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

NEW ORLEANS, May 27.—The Empire City reached her wharf at seven o'clock; ten thousand people were present. Gen. Walker, accompanied Col. Jacques, Mr. Pilcher and Mr. Turner, agent of the associated press, proceeded in carriages to the St. Charles, where Walker spoke, expressing his thanks for the reception; recognizing the American love of liberty in the masses, and assuring them that victory was still sure. The greatest excitement exists in the city. The St. Charles is besieged by thousands. Walker spoke twice.

The California papers discredit the story of Crabbe's defeat and execution. Walker surrendered because Captain Davis signified his intention of seizing the schr. Grenada, which held Walker's reserve. Walker was kept a prisoner by the U. S. commander at Panama, notwithstanding the terms of capitulation allowed him and his officers to retain their side-arms and liberty.

Lieut. Strain died at Aspinwall on the 15th ult.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER ILLINOIS.

Later From California.—Further Particulars of Walker's Surrender.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The steamer Illinois arrived at 4 o'clock this afternoon. She left Aspinwall on the 19th, having connected with the steamer Golden Gate which brought from San Francisco nearly $2,250,000 in gold. Gen. Henningsen and Col. Titus are among the passengers.

The Illinois brings eight hundred passenger and $1,760,000 in gold.

Official information received at Panama from Bogota, states that the islands in the bay of Panama, together with the tonnage dues on American vessels, had been ceded to England.

Information of the executions of Colonel Crabbe and his party had been received at Panama.

General Walker evacuated Rivas on the 1st of May, he having capitulated with the Costa Ricans, and being allowed to the retire with his officers on board of the United States sloop of war St. Mary's. The rest of his army was sent down in a steamer to Panama.

The Costa Ricans received the news of General Walker's surrender with great rejoicing. Extensive preparations were making for the reception of Gen. Mora at San Jose on his return from Rivas.

The Illinois brings advices from Valparaiso to April 16th, and from Callao to the 26th. General Vivanco, with two steamers and 500 men, attacked Callao at midnight on the 20th of April. A brisk fight ensued in the streets, which resulted in Vivanco's total defeat, a large part of his force being prisoners.

General Vivanco remained on board the steamers and escaped with them. General Plaza, of the government army, and General Lofera and Col. Roderigues, of the insurgents, were killed. Generals Vigil and Machucha, of the insurgents, were wounded and taken prisoners.

General Vivanco says that he has 3,500 troops at Arequipa, and does not acknowledge his final defeat. The revolutionary ships Lou, Guise and Ischuca, were at Chincas four days after the fight, and during the funeral obsequies of General Plaza a report that the victorious troops were again landing created great excitement. During the confusion Mr. Eaton, clerk of the American consul, was shot dead.

The custom house at Callao was closed, and all business suspended.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.—The news from California is unimportant. The legislature adjourned on the 13th, having passed 280 bills.

The mining news was favorable, the supply of water at the mines being more abundant than usual.

The grain crops were suffering from drought.

Raytown, in Carson valley, had been destroyed by fire.

Accounts from Oregon state that the Indians in Umpqua county threaten hostilities. The crop prospects in Oregon were brighter.

Sandwich Island dates to the 4th of April had been received, but are uninteresting.

The San Francisco market continued dull.

Gen. Walker's Surrender of Rivas.

U. S. SLOOP OF WAR ST. MARYS,
San Juan del Sud, May 2d, 1857.

To His Excellency Gen. William Walker,
Com in Chief and President of Nicaragua:

SIR: In conformity with your instructions, on the night of the 31st of April, I proceeded with Col. Waters to the enemy's campt at Cuatro Esquinas, to confer on your behalf with Captain Davies, of the U. S. Sloop of War St. Marys. Captain Davis remarked that he was in possession of information, which, in his opinion, rendered your position at Rivas untenable, and he had therefore, with the view of saving further useless effusion of blood, opened negotiations with the allies for the evacuation of that place, in the event of his being able to obtain your concurrence. This information was firstly: That Colonel Lockridge had retired with all your forces to the U. S., leaving the enemy in possession of the San Juan River. Secondly: That the Transit Company intended to send no more steamers to San Juan del Sud. Thirdly: That you were reduced to a few days' provisions, and that your ranks were being rapidly thinned by desertion.

Under these circumstances, considering your position as desperate in Rivas, he had to propose that you should surrender Rivas to him; that you and your staff should accompany him to San Juan del Sud, to be transported by the St. Marys to Panama. That the rest of the army and citizens should likewise be transported, via Tortugas and Punta Arenas to Panama, after surrendering their arms to him—the officers retaining their side arms. I replied that your entertaining such a proposition, would depend on your being satisfied with regard to the evacuation of the river by Col. Lockridge and his command, as your principal motive for holding Rivas till the last moment was the fear that he might arrive and find it occupied by the enemy. That with regard to your position being desperate, it was true that you could not, from want of provision, hold Rivas much longer, but that you could break through the enemy's lines and march in any direction at present. That if further enfeebled, you could always cut your way to the Pacific and embark either at San Juan or at some other point on the coast on your schooner Granada, which had on board two six pounders and a store of arms, cartridges, cannon, ammunition, powder and lead.

On this, Capt. Davis remarked that he must at once inform me that it was his *unalterable determination* not to allow the schooner Granada to leave the port, and to take possession of her previous to his sailing for San Juan del Sud, which must take place in a few days. That he was acting on instructions from his superiors, from his Commander-in-Chief.—That since the outgoing of the late Administration at Washington, instructions had been received from the news which contained nothing to induce him to alter the course which he intended to pursue. But that he preferred I would consider all this as unsaid, and that you would regard him as acting on his own and sole responsibility. I remarked that this resolution was a most important, and would probably prove a determining fact, and therefore asked him deliberately to repeat whether it was his fixed determination to seize the schooner Granada. He replied that it was his unalterable resolution not to allow the Granada to leave the harbor of San Juan, and to take possession of her before he sailed. With regard to the evacuation of the San Juan river by Col. Lockridge and his command, he said that he had entirely satisfied himself of the fact, both by the investigations of his Lieutenant, McCorkle, and by perusal that morning of a contract for passage to the United States, signed by Scott and by officers of the British squadron, besides corrobative evidence. I observed that he might have been imposed upon by a forgery, and asked whether his conviction was shared by C. J. Macdonald, Agent of the Transit Company, whose experience rendered his opinion valuable? Capt. Davis replied that Mr. Macdonald had been satisfied of the fact by Lieut. McCorkle's report, but that he (Capt. Davis) fully aware of the responsibility he was assuming, pledged himself for the authenticity of this statement.

I therefore agreed to communicate to you this conversation, and to submit the following offers from Captain Davis as the only proposition likely to be admissable, viz: That under the guarantee of the American flag, you should, with sixteen officers of your selection, with their arms, horses, and effects, leave Rivas to embark at San Juan for Panama.—That Rivas with its garrison should be surrendered to Capt. Davis. That the privates should deliver up to him their arms, and together with the officers, employees, and citizens, be transported by another route to Panama, accompanied by a U. S. officer and under guarantee of the U. S. flag. At two o'clock, A. M., first May, I returned to Rivas promising your answer at 10 o'clock, and personally to come back if the negotiation was not broken off. Accordingly, at 10, A. M., I returned to the quarters of Capt. Davis at Cuatro Esquinas, accompanied again by Col. Waters, when Capt. Davis signed the draft of the agreement which I had made out in your presence, and to which you acceeded in view of the determining facts, that Capt. Davis declared that he had embargoed and intended to seize the "Granada," which was therefore certain, and pledged himself as to the evacuation of the San Juan river by Col. Lockridge, which was therefore more than probable.

In conformity with your instructions, not only the agreement in question was drawn out without any reference to the allied or rebel leaders, except when once mentioned as the "enemy," but without communication with them.

With General Zavala I interchanged courtesies in the quarters of Capt. Davis. Jeres I met in the same place after signature of the agreement, but no allusion was made to it by either, whilst being still negotiated or after its conclusion; I only remarked in reply to a remark which had been made, that shots were fired from both lines during the armistice; that from the other side they were fired wantonly—from ours only when the enemy profiting by the suspension of arms to induce desertion or to elect barricades, which were considered and would continue to be considered an act of hostility; that on the 11th ultimo, when returning the wounded prisoners to the enemy by your direction, I myself saw them under cover of the white flag attempting to raise a barricade on the St. George road. To this Gen. Zavala replied that very different orders had been given, and that the matter should be better looked into future; but gave me to understand that the commanders in one of the enemy's intrenched camps had very little control over the other.

Having brought back the agreement for your signature, Col. Waters returned with it to the *Cuatro Esquinas*, and was to bring back Capt. Davis'; as soon as word was sent that you were ready to evacuate the place. I next ordered the cannon, foundry, and ammunition to be destroyed, by breaking the trunnions and sawing through the carriages of the former—by breaking up the steam engine fan and cupola of the foundry, and throwing the ammunition and powder into the arsenal yard wells. This order was duly executed by Lt. Cols. Swingle and Potter, respectively, at the head of the Ordinance and Arsenal Departments. In this manner were destroyed, in the Arsenal, two twelve pound brass howitzers, three six pounder iron guns, four light iron twelve pounder mortars, four brass guns, taken from the enemy, viz: one four pounder and three five pounder guns. In the Ordinance office, 55,000 cartridges, 300,000 caps, 1,500 lbs. powder. There remained undestroyed 55 shell, 320 twenty-four pound shot, fired into Rivas by the enemy; 240 six pound shot, cast of iron from the enemies' shot, from bell metal or from lead.

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon Capt. Davis, with Gen. Zavala, who was to escort you both through his lines to San Juan, repaired to your head-quarters at Rivas, and I proceeded from thence with Capt. Davis and Dr. Taylor (Surgeon of the St. Mary's) to the lower plaza, where I ordered the garrison to be formed, and caused your general order No. 59 to be read to them. I then addressed them to the effect that they were now by your order transferred to the control of Capt. Davis, and to the protection of the United States flag, and that I expected they would yield to any United States officer he should appoint the same implicit obedience till reaching Panama as to their own commander in-chief. I then presented Capt. Davis, who expressed to them the hope that officers and men would assist him in the execution of his arduous task. He then transferred the command, till his return, on the following day, to Dr. Taylor (Surgeon of the St. Mary's) who directed them to deliver up their arms to him in the ordinance office.—The state of the garrison when delivered over to United States officers was as follows:

Wounded and sick, in and out of Hospital, Surgeons and Hospital Attendants	173
Native prisoners	102
Officers, non commissioned officers and privates, exclusive of 16 accompany you to San Juan	148
Employees of Departments and armed citizens	86
Native soldiers	40

On returning to your head quarters with Capt. Davis and Lt. Col. Swingle, we found that you had left with your staff, accompanied by Gen. Zavala, for San Juan del Sud, where the same night I joined you on board the St. Mary's, and verbially made to you this report, which, by your farther orders, I hereby reduce to writing, and subscribe.

[Signed]
CHARLES FREDERICK HENNINGSEN,
Major General.

Arrival of the Steamer Arabia.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The steamer Arabia arrived this evening, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 16th inst. The steamer Niagara, of the Vanderbilt line, arrived out on the 15th, and her news had reached Liverpool.

The steamer City of Washington arrived on the 13th, the Fulton on the 14th, the Vanderbilt on the 15th, and the Edinburgh on the 16th.

ENGLAND.—Lord Palmerston had introduced a bill to amend the Parliamentary oaths by omitting the words "on the true faith of a Christian," thus allowing for the admission of Jews to Parliament.

SPAIN.—The Spanish armada had not yet left Cadiz.

The Mexican ambassador had an interview on the 14th with the minister of foreign affairs at Madrid.

Spain will send a special envoy to China to secure a share in the new commercial arrangements.

Espartes has resigned his seat as Senator.

The Madrid correspondents relate that the king has been discovered in a conspiracy to dethrone the queen, and that he is threatened with a trial for treason.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The King of Prussia has sent a favorable reply to Napoleon's letter respecting Neufchatel. The affair is now supposed to be settled.

Russia is fitting out an expedition from Cronstadt with a special envoy to China.

A son has been born to the Emperor and Empress of Russia.

Hong Kong dates have been received to March 13th. Nothing of importance has transpired since the last mail.

Shanghai dates have been received to March 20th. Silk was active. Calcutta dates to April 9th represent imports and exports as unchanged.

Latest from New Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—The Santa Fe mails have arrived. The intelligence is unimportant. Indian depredations during the month of March were unusually extensive.

Judge Baird is announced as a candidate for Congress, in opposition to Mr. Otero.

Col. Bonneville had started on an expedition against the Gila Apaches.

Warren County Court.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR.—It is with pleasure that we announce the highly creditable and truly charitable proceedings of the Justices of our Court during their session this week. The Hon. W. N. Edwards offered a resolution, authorizing the wardens of the poor to inquire into the condition of the most necessitous throughout the county, and, to contribute to relief, and pledging the faith of the county to raise revenue to pay for the same. This resolution was adopted unanimously. There are perhaps fewer poor people in Warren than in any other part of the world of the same population. Still there are many here, in those times of general scarcity—when even the rich cannot well supply their own wants—who need the assistance of their neighbors, and their temporary aid is well thought of and most commendable.

The Magistrates of Guilford county have likewise appropriated a sum not exceeding $3000 for a similar purpose. We hope the example will be generally followed; otherwise sections of our State will be in a condition little short of famine before harvest.

Warrenton News.

THE DEFEAT OF THE SONORA FILLIBUSTERS—*Further Particulars.*—The Mexican papers bring us the following additional particulars of the rout of the Sonora filibusters, under Capt. Crabb:

On the first of April a body of the National Guards, under Capt. Rodriguez, met at the village of Caborca the filibusters who entered the State of Sonora by way of Sonoyta. The filibusters had seized upon the village. The Guards attacked it vigorously. In the first onset Captain Rodriguez fell mortally wounded. Capt. Crabb was also wounded and eight of his men killed. The Guards, however, finally succeeded in getting possession of the church, which proved an advantageous position.

On the 2d the filibusters found themselves in possession of two houses in face of the church, but surrounded by a force of 250 to 300 men. Things remained in this condition about four days, the Sonorians meanwhile strengthening themselves.

On the evening of the 6th one of the houses in possession of the filibusters was fired. The flames communicated rapidly to the other, and in half an hour both buildings were in a blaze. An attack was then made upon the besieged from without, and among other things, two barrels of powder belonging to the filibusters exploded, doing dreadful execution. Finally, they surrendered at discretion. The number of prisoners was fifty-nine, and among them Captain Crabb himself. Twenty-four rifles and some munitions also fell into the hands of the Sonorians.

It is said that the condition of the filibusters, on arriving at Sonoyta was deplorable, all their baggage having been abandoned on the way, and nothing saved but their arms. They had no provisions either for themselves or their animals, and had been compelled to shoot some cattle for their subsistence, paying the owners in promises.

Later advices by telegraph, already published, announce that Crabb and all his men who were captured had been shot. When he entered Sonora he is said to have had 150 with him, and that previously he had embarked 300 men in a vessel to seize the port of Guaymas.

A Scene in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

This has been a gala day at the President's mansion. A fine band of music was stationed in the grounds fronting the Potomac, and there were assembled at least one thousand ladies and gentlemen, comprising many belles from the sunny South as well as from the North; the contrast of complexions, dress and general *tout essemble* rendered it a scene long to be remembered. Among the happy groups upon the bright green lawn was a stout, silver-haired old man, with strongly marked intellectual developments, in a plain dress of black broadcloth, relieved by a neckerchief of dazzling whiteness—a man of whom a stranger would have easily singled out as *the foremost man in all that assemblage.* This was James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, the elected Chief Magistrate of the freest, noblest and greatest on earth. With unassuming frankness he mingled with the people—now raising in his arms and kissing a young child, now shaking warmly the hand of one of his admirers from a distant State, his co equal in sovereignty under the Constitution; now he listens with bland good nature to an ardent partisan seeking his own and the country's welfare; now he turns and smiles upon a fair daughter of Columbia, who hopes, no doubt, to have awakened a thrill of love in that bachelor heart of his.

This bright picture recalled the happy scenes attending George Washington's triumphant grossing of the Delaware at the bridge of Trenton, after the Revolution of 1776. How many analogies might be adduced between the scenes in which our fathers and grandsires were actors, and the scene of to-day; one was a mighty revolution of arms, the other of peace; both are analogous in their momentous importance to the future progress of mankind, in "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," but more analagous still, in the material assurance which we have that God govern the universe then as now! He stilleth the madness of the people, rebukes the wickedness of man, and causes the right cause to prevail, in despite of Pharisees of every grade and caste. To Him, then, let us reverently bow, and own the majesty and truth of His decrees, in recurring to such an unparalleled scene of happiness as the capital of the United States presented to-day.

Correspondence of the New York News.

STRUCK BY THE COMET.—The good people down at Indianapolis, Ind., were terribly frightened on Tuesday evening. They believe "down there" that the comet is going to knock our little planet "all to smash," and have been greatly excited about it for some time. With this belief, and under this excitement, they were thrown into a state of alarm on Tuesday evening that is described as "perfectly awful," by seeing the moon rise from behind the eastern hills, as red as blood, and looking like the great head of a fiery dragon. They thought it was the comet—that it was about to *strike*—that the end of all earthly things was at hand, and they set themselves to work, with prayers, and tears, and supplications, to "make their peace," and to be ready to "go up." So frightened were they, says the Lafayette Journal, that the alarm bells were rung, and the fire engines brought out, and the excitement and confusion for a few moments was indescribable.—The idea of calling out the engines, under such circumstances, was worthy of the genius of Dame Partington, who undertook to repel an invasion of the Atlantic with her mop. The appearance of the full orb above the horizon soon restored the people to their senses, and converted their shrieks of affright and frenzied appeals to heaven into a general guffaw.

BAYARD TAYLOR WITH THE FINNISH GIRLS.—Bayard Taylor has some novel adventures in his northern European tour, and meets with strange customs and curiosities. In his last letter he tells us about stopping a couple of nights with a very friendly old Finnish lady, where he got a bed with sheets. The first night the mother and her sons were so amazed to see him undress before retiring, that they were curiosity bound, and did not leave their stand point in the room until he was snugly covered up. The revelation of what they had seen to other members of the family, produced a most wonderful audience the second night. On this occasion he writes: "Three buxom daughters, of ages ranging from 16 to 22, appeared about the time for retiring, and stationed themselves in a row near the door, where they watched us in silent curiosity. As we had shown no hesitation in the first case, we resolved to be equally courageous now, and commenced removing our garments with deliberation, allowing them to fully inspect them. The work thus proceeded in mutual silence until we were nearly ready for repose, when, by pulling off a stocking and displaying the muscular calf, suddenly alarmed the youngest, who darted to the door and rushed out. The second caught the panic and followed, and the third and oldest was obliged to do likewise, though with evident reluctance. The perfect composure of the girls, and the steadiness with which they watched us, showed that they were quite unconscious of having committed any impropriety."

A LOOKER AFTER "VISIBLE NOTHINGS."—There is an eccentric gentleman in this city who, since the comet mania has become an epidemic fear upon us, spends every night on his house tiles looking all over the heavens for said comet! While thus nocturnally located among the chimney-tops, supping on stars, which must be high *star*-vation, he is munitioned with a couple of marine telescopes, an opera glass or two, a pair of Semons' extra pebble spectacle glasses, a pocket edition of Greenough's achromatic telescope, a theodolite and daguerreian machine, a black Lottle, a peck of salt to put on the comet's tail, and a six-shooter! We cannot presume to imagine what the gentleman intends doing with all these weapons—whether it be to exorcise the bearded monster or to make him stand and deliver his whole history; who he is, where he was raised, what's his business, where he came from, and where he is going to?—we cannot say, and in good truth, we do not care—but now we rather are inclined to think that this star watcher will not have a chance of even bottling a portion of this great comet's atmosphere or of getting a lock of the hair of its tail for a broach.

It seems that the comet which recently appeared in the north west and which was spoken of by Europeans as the one destined to poke our round world in the ribs, is going off from our earth. It was last seen cutting its stick amid the circumpolar constellation of the Cameleopard, near Urea Major, and on Saturday last, 23d, might be seen near the bright star Beta, Ursae Majoris.

On the 8th the comet was only twelve millions of miles from our earthly lares and penates and since then has been travelling at 2 40 gait away from us. This, however, is not the notorious comet that terrified the good folks of 1566, and which is looked forward to in June, weather permitting. When it does come and if it cuts up any capers with our earth we'll vote for annexing it right off to the U. S.

Phil. Pennsylvanian.

What French Says.

French, the inimitable, received by the Asia, is filled with good things.

CRINOLINE VIEWED AS A DEPOPULATING INFLUENCE. Among the causes which are cited to account for the decreasing rate of increase of the French population, it is thought that the spread of the crinoline contagion is proving most injurious in its effects upon the census. The *mode* now prevailing is one of such extravagance that it is continually demanding fresh sacrifices, and ladies have to choose between a fine dress and a family, for no income but a Rothschild's can provide for both. The result is, for the most part, as we learn by the Examiner, that—

"Where you would see with English habits half a dozen healthy boys and girls walking with their parents, you see instead, in the *Bois de Boulogne*, a fine lady in a handsome open carriage."

To take a broad view of the subject, we must look at the wide petticoats and the many "widths" of silk which are consumed in covering them; and we shall see at once a proof that the declining census has greatly owed its decrease to this crinoline influence. Of course, the wider grow the dresses, the longer grow the bills which ladies have to pay for them, and the narrower in consequence become their means of living. So much swelling when they are out, necessitates their pinching somewhat closely when at home; and whatever can be done without is given up at once as not to be afforded. Children are not in the fashion, and may therefore be dispensed with; so that, as the petticoats expand the population dwindles, and a love of a new dress supplants that of a family.

If the census fail to bring the nation to its senses, it is obvious that the Government will have to interfere, and advise the means to check this force march of extravagance, which is proving a dead march to the non-rising generation. We would suggest, were we consulted, that a censor of crinoline should forthwith be appointed, and that the shops of all the milliners should be under his inspection, so that no dress be permitted of extravagant circumference, or, of such a richness of material as might impoverish a family. It would, doubtless, much concuce to the prosperity of Paris, were cradles brought in fashion, and were crinoline kicked out of it; and we should rejoice to hear that coral bells and baby-jumpers were becoming these, a merchandise in more demand than air-jupons. All true friends of France would rather see a houseful of children than of petticoats and flounces, and at present only in the mansion of a millionaire would there be room enough for both.

It has been said that the French women display, universally, the best of taste in dressing, and are, by nature, gifted with extraordinary aptitude for learning and avoiding what is unbecoming to them. But certainly at present they evince but little proof of this. We cannot think it in good taste to show more love for finery than affection for a family; nor can we regard it as becoming in a wife to so far forget her nature, and distort her duties, as to ruin her husband by the richness of her dresses, and in the blindness of idolatry to even sacrifice her children to the Juggernaut of fashion.

A PUGNACIOUS MAYOR.—The followin is related of Mayor Foley, of Covington, Ky.:

Some months since a man was arrested and brought before him for whipping his wife. The Mayor fined him, and let him go, but in a week the chap was again arrested for the same offence; this time, his Honor imprisoned him, and after serving out his time he went home and again abused his better half and notwithatanding the Mayor fined and imprisoned the fellow for each offence, he would persist in his vile behavior. The Mayor, after trying for months to reform him, had well-nigh given up the task, until one morning this "hero of a hundred fights" (with his wife) was arranged on the old charge. "Well," says his Honor, "I suppose you think I am going to fine you?" 'I dun no,' says the culprit. "Perhaps you imagine I will imprison you?" continued Mayor F." "I exp ot so," was the answer. "I shall do neither," said the Mayor. I discharge you.—The fellow's countenance began to brighten up, when his Honor adjourned the court, and after stepping to the door, invited him inside. "Now you mean devil," says Mayor F., I have fined you and imprisoned you till I am tired of it, and yet you persist in ill treating your wife. I will now tell you, that if ever I hear of your abusing that woman again, *I'll whip you within an inch of your life, d—n me if I don't.* Now travel!" The Mayor has never heard from that fellow since.

France.

The Moniteur of the 6th contains six provincial cases of sentences of fine and imprisonment for the publication of false news, or news tending to disturb the public peace. Young women have been condemned to long terms of imprisonment for pasting, in the night time, at the corners of the streets in Paris, seditious addresses to the garrison and libels on the Emperor. As the culprits were employed by the secret societies, it has been thought advisable to make impressive examples. The London Times of the 11th treats the question of those societies with knowledge and sound judgment. There is no ground for alarm in regard to the political situation and prospects of France, except the possible sudden or premature death or disablement of the Emperor. In this event five parties would enter the field—the Legitimists, the Orleanists, the Socialists, the moderate Republicans, and the Bonapartists, with the Empress and the Prince Imperial as their lieges. The probability is, that the troops throughout France and the agricultural or rural masses would declare for the Napoleon dynasty, and put down all competition. A large majority of the Parisians of all orders would, we may presume, take the same side; yet it might be difficult to maintain in power for any length of time an Empress Regent and a child. Confusion and disorder could scarcely fail to pervade France in the outset.

The Bishop of Moulins, one of the family of Dreux Breze—inveterate Legitimiste—was last month arraigned before the Council of State for various abuses of prelatical authority and a violation of the liberties of the Gallican Church and the Concordat with the Pope. He has been condemned on various heads. No immediate penalty could be inflicted; he is now in the hands of the Holy See for ecclesiastical judgment. He has deputed to Rome a priest-nephew of the late Archbishop Affre, with an explanatory and justificatory memorial. He is the ninth prelate condemned since 1809 in like manner by the Council of State. The minor Catholic clergy throughout France sympathize with their brethren who were oppressed by the Bishop of Moulins.—[*Extracts from Mr. Walsh's Paris Correspondence.*

A DARKEY THEOLOGIAN.—An old negro, near Victoria, Texas, who was the only Baptist in the neighborhood, always "stuck up for his own faith," and was ready with reason for it, although he was unable to read a word. This was the way he "put 'em down"—

"You kin read, now keant you?"

"Yes."

"Well I s'pose yu've read the Bible, haint you?"

"Yes."

"You've read about John the Baptist, haint you?"

"Yes."

"Well, you never read about *John de Methodis*, did you?"

"No."

"You see I has de Bible on my side, den. Yah ya a-ah!"

DISORGANIZERS.—The Republican Legislature of Connecticut are about to "operate" upon New Haven, now a Democratic city, as the Republican Legislature of New York have operated upon that city. The proposition is, to increase the number of wards and the number of aldermen and councilmen, although the city charter fixes the number at what it now is. The New Haven Register says the bill ought to be entitled "An act to assist the opposition in New Haven to get control of the city government."

GROWTH OF SOME SOUTHERN CITIES AND TOWNS.—By the census of 1850, the population of Memphis was over 3,000; it is now estimated to be 20,000. That of Nashville in 1850 over 10,000; now estimated at over 20,000. That of Huntsville estimated at 3,000. In 1853 the census of Atlanta over 5,000. Some of its residence estimate it much larger. In 1850 the census of Charleston was over 43,000; its population is now estimated by a compiler of its last directory at near 60,000.

Sir Walter Scott once gave an Irishman a shilling in payment for something which amounted only to sixpence.

Paddy fumbled considerably, but couldn't make the change.

"Be jabers, yer honor, an' it's mesilf can't change ye."

"Remember," said the Baronet, "you owe me sixpence.

"Ah, long life to yer honor, an' may ye live till I pay ye," quoth Paddy.

Oregon, and its Evidences of Prosperity and Devotion to Liberal and Correct Principles.

A few years since Oregon was an unknown country, whose very boundaries were the subject of diplomatic question. Being beyond any defined jurisdiction, her inhabitors organized a temporary government, which was followed in 1848 by a territorial government. Since then Oregon has prospered in a degree beyond the hopes and expectations of the most ardent and visionary. She has made laws which would do credit to any portion of the Old World, and her executive, administrative, and judicial officers have executed her laws in a manner which would be creditable to the old States of the Union. Oregon now raises all the produce she needs, and manufactures all the lumber and many other things she wants, and much to spare. She has schools and institutions of learning, and her settlements include many most worthy and pious men, who are devoted to the interests of religion. In Congress she is represented by the "Marion of the Mexican war," and one who loves Oregon, her people, and institutions, while he is a democrat who never doubted or faltered in his duty, in the field, at home, or in Congress. She has newspapers, the appearance of which as well as the matter they contain, shows that Oregon is devoted to her own interests, as well as those which relate to the Union, while she is enthusiastic in her devotion to democratic principles and the best interests of her people. She will soon enter the family of sisters as a State, and, if she continues as wise and discreet as she has heretofore been, she will become one of its most valuable jewels. Wisdom, prudence, and virtue will make her what her most sagacious and devoted statesmen desire. If she fails at all in her expectations and her wishes, it will be because she abandons a wise adherence to her own interests and the principles of the democratic party, which no one expects or fears. Her newspapers furnish the best possible evidence that Oregon understands her interests and duty. They are edited and managed by men of talent, skill, and capacity. They are in all respects equal to those of the old States, and must exercise a powerful, healthy, and controlling influence. With such advantages Oregon must assume a high position in the family of States, and become one of the ornaments in the glorious confederacy.—Her soil, climate, and institutions, as well as the intelligence, energy, and character of her population, entitle her to the advantages and position which we predict she will hereafter enjoy.—*Union.*

Democratic Triumph in Richmond.

At last we have the satisfaction to announce a Democratic triumph in this city—so long the stronghold of the Opposition. By a decesive majority Richmond sends an unbroken Democratic delegation to the next Legislature! It is a result upon which we may congratulate the Democratic party of the State and the Union. In political faith and principle the Capital is in harmony with the dominant sentiment of the State. Richmond is a worthy representative of Virginia.

But we do not abandon ourselves to the rapture of a mere party triumph. The result is equally satisfactory, in that it assures the city a respectable and capable representation in the State Legislature.

P. S. The above was written yesterday a few moments before sunset. At that time, out of an aggregate vote of 2,700, the Democratic candidates for the Legislature had a majority of something over 260. A slight and sudden shower afforded the Opposition a pretext for keeping the polls open in Madison Ward—against the recorded remonstrance of the Democratic candidates and commissioners. To so arbitrary an exercise of power, there is no parallel in the political history of the State. It was not pretended that a solitary voter had been kept from the polls. For hours before the rain, the voting had ceased in every ward. There was ample opportunity during the day for every citizen of Richmond to record his vote; and yet, a majority of Know Nothing Commissioners in Madison Ward assumed the authority to keep the polls open! Why did they not keep the polls epen in the other wards? The opposition have a majority of Commissioners both at Jefferson and Monroe Wards; but their stronghold is in Madison, and hence their extraordinary conduct in this Ward. The act is plainly illegal, and every vote polled to day or to morrow will count for nothing. It matters not if the Know Nothing nominees get a thousand more votes, the Legislature will assert the validity of the election of the Democratic candidates. August, Haskins, Anderson and Heath will represent Richmond in the next session of the General Assembly.

Still it is the duty of the Democrats to bring out all their reserve strenth, so that the moral effect of the victory may not be impaired by the success of this discreditable expedient of the opposition. There is not an independent citizen of Richmond who will countenance so arbitary and unw